THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FOCUS on United Nations

What's ahead . . .

Geopoliticians long have respected the Chinese Communist Army's overland power, but sneered at its ability to cross waves.

"How far can they swim?" is the standard jibe, with nods toward Quemoy on the map.

An Eastern European returning from Canton raises sober doubts that this comfortable doctrine will last for long.

He quotes a Communist-nation shipping expert who watched the construction and launching of Communist China's first modern freighter in Canton.

That specialist forecast that if Peking can organize its shipbuilding effort to any degree approaching its atomic program, it could in the next decade have a sizable merchant navy.

This, he observed, easily could become a troop-carrying force if the Chinese so desired.

His estimate skirted the question of American air power in the area. He made no forecast of the state of nuclear stalemate that might be reached in the '70's.

But, in either commercial or naval terms, China as a major shipbuilder would obviously have increased power in Asia.

⊕

Intimates of U Thant understand that the United Nations Secretary-General received reports indicating that the Viet Cong shelling of Saigon was purposely cut down after his late-June criticism of it as "barbarous."

U Thant joins those world officials who believe Hanoi and the Viet Cong deliberately cut down the scale of fighting to bring about a complete halt of American bombing of the North.

But he also is understood to feel that Hanoi would not admit this publicly for fear of appearing to bow to the American demand for a "sign" of reciprocity.

The UN leader sticks to his view that the Paris talks are likely to be long in reaching any real progress.

He believes the American elections must be decided before there is any motion beyond fencing.

⊕

A one-time colleague of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky now believes that quiet talks among all factions in South Vietnam are inevitable before long.

Word of his change of view reaching the United Nations appears to conflict with the impression of a solid stance by the Saigon government against any type of talks with National Liberation Front leaders.

But this Saigon official is said to believe that many members of the Front now are ready for exploratory talks. And that if American and Hanoi peace negotiators in Paris begin to have serious quiet talks, the Saigon government will find ways of making contact with its opponents at home.

⊕

The fouling of mankind's common nest, the earth and its atmosphere, will be discussed comprehensively at a 10-day scientific conference on the "biosphere" beginning Sept. 4 in Paris.

Both global pollution and rapid depletion of resources will be surveyed by international scientists from more than 50 countries.

Concern about food shortages, living space, health, and preserving the balance of nature runs through research work for the conference.

For instance, a UNESCO report by Cornell University's Lamont C. Cole worries about the sharp increase in burning of fossil fuels. But depletion of these fuels appears to cause less concern than the resulting carbon dioxide build-up, which Professor Cole says may soon exceed the capacity of plants to convert CO_2 back into oxygen through the photosynthesis process.

⊕

Spain will celebrate Columbus Day by setting its colony of Spanish Guinea free.

But it is no closer to answering the question of what to do with arid, mineral-endowed Spanish Sahara, which both Mauritania and Morocco seek and which controls the sea outlet for other inland mineral deposits.

Spain will find itself much more in the diplomatic limelight, because of these African matters, because of the continuing Gibraltar confrontation, and because Madrid appears to have sewed up a seat on the UN Security Council for next year.

How and why . . .

Latin-American nations are watching anxiously to see whether the intra-American land dispute between Guyana and Venezuela is brought before the UN General Assembly this fall.

Venezuelan industrial and mining development near the disputed border area leaves the Guyana Government nervous that old Venezuelan assertions to nearly half of Guyana might be seriously pressed again.

Where to look

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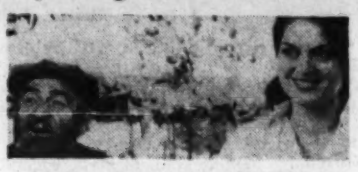
Inside today

Mayor raises sights of Mount Vernon, N.Y.

"Inaction" was the word for Mount Vernon, N.Y., for the past decade —until Mayor August P. Petrillo took charge. Now things are changing.

A town in transition: Page 3

Success, Turkish style, for a young filmmaker



Turkan Soray, Turkey's favorite film actress, appears in movies with which producer Turgut Demirag wins the public—if not the critics.

Report: Page 10

Cong offensive?

U.S. officials uncertain whether attacks will intensify

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

Widespread Communist ground attacks have produced a stiff ripple of military activity here—but not yet the expected third wave of an offensive.

The attacks may have another consequence by alienating from the Saigon government a large segment of nominally anti-Communist Vietnamese belongings to the Cao Dai religious sect.

American officials here are still reserving opinions on whether the weekend ripple —which broke a two-month-old lull in the ground fighting—is a prelude to the long-predicted tidal wave. It is expected here that any offensive would drive into the major cities — rather than hugging Vietnam's frontiers as the recent outbursts did.

In private, however, there are several openings.

Infiltration suggested

The first and predominant view is that the attacks are a diversion for bigger future battles around Saigon, Hué, and other main cities. This opinion holds that the Communists would temporarily revert to their border strategy of last fall in an attempt to siphon off allied troop concentrations from the more populated areas.

Some intelligence sources also say the Communists are attempting to open up their corridors of infiltration and to extend their authority over a wider area of the countryside.

A second private opinion, expressed by some officials, is that the Communists will simply continue to nibble at exposed areas of the countryside, such as along the borders, while maintaining a constant, but lower-level of activity countrywide.

Just what, if any, political connection the breaking of the ground-war lull has with either the Paris peace talks or the upcoming United States Democratic Party convention is hard to assess here. However, the independent English-language Saigon Daily News commented, "These attacks should end the controversy whether or not the Communists have shown restraint and have withdrawn some of their troops back to their side of the 17th parallel. President Johnson has been correct to put the number of Communist infiltrators at 30,000 for July.

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By a staff cartographer

The lull ends

About a dozen battles, ranging from major fighting in Tay Ninh to minor skirmishes in the north, ended the two-month-old lull in the Vietnamese ground war.

Platform snags on Vietnam

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The big hotel room where the Democrats are fighting over the Vietnam plank in their platform is as bright with television lights as a used-car lot, and it may well be the place where the 1968 election is decided.

For here the question is not merely over Vietnam but of whether the Democratic Party will split in two over the war and open the way to the Nixon forces who already scent victory after achieving unity at Miami Beach.

President Johnson at Detroit has just ruled out any change in United States policy in Vietnam before the Democratic convention, but opponents of the war are trying to write a veto of that policy in the confused atmosphere here.

The hotel air conditioning cannot compete with the blaze of lights and warmth of massed bodies. On an elevated dais in three tiers the 110 men and women of the platform committee—two to a state with the name of the state in front of them — look down.

The man running things is in the center, Rep. Hale Boggs, majority floor leader of the House of Representatives. The restive, turbulent, suspicious nature of the committee is evident in frequent parliamentary maneuvers through which Mr. Boggs emerges like a surf rider with equanimity unruffled.

TV announcers look on

On one side of the room are green tables for the press; on the other tripods for motion-picture cameras; and in the center below space for witnesses. Glass booths behind hold TV announcers.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright urged a halt to the United States bombing of North Vietnam and inclusion of the NLF in any discussion of the future of South Vietnam.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said the Vietnam conflict "is essentially a civil war."

Sen. George McGovern drew applause at the hearings when he urged: "We must stop saving face and start saving lives."

Senator McGovern, however, stopped short of demanding that a coalition government be set up in South Vietnam including members of the NLF. He drew more applause when he said: "We should immediately stop all bombing of North Vietnam."

There are three major sets of participants on the Vietnam issue.

Hubert H. Humphrey's forces, confident of the Vice-President's nomination, are trying with diminishing hope, to get a unifying formula. Mr. Humphrey represents the establishment. He doesn't want to see President Johnson repudiated. History shows that where a sitting party rejects the policy of its own President it has little chance of election.

Second are the forces of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy has issued a seven-point peace plank. This includes a pledge for unconditional end of the bombing. It also insists on a coalition government in South Vietnam in which the National Liberation Front should be included with the not-very-veiled threat that if the present Saigon government won't agree the United States will pull out. (Mr. Humphrey will advocate ending the bombing after some sign from Hanoi, but he won't pressure Saigon.)

The third element in the drama is the party stalwarts, who believe the nomination won't be worth much if unity isn't preserved. They are trying to bring the first two elements together.

There is a fourth but amorphous element in this equation.

The public has shown increasing distaste for the war in the past year, and the rejection of it seems to some now to be a stampede. But how to end the war honorably?

A further fact is that most people believe President Johnson has an invisible string attached to his Vice-President, which he can still jerk backward if Mr. Humphrey—who appears to be growing more and more conciliatory to the doves—goes too far.

Candidates exhorted

Neither Messrs. Humphrey nor McCarthy is here in person, but their lieutenants swarm the corridors.

Educator Clark Kerr, chairman of the National Committee for a Political Settlement in Vietnam who, a would-be harmonizer, urges Mr. Humphrey to accept an immediate end of bombing and Mr. McCarthy to withdraw his call for a provisional coalition government.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, supporter of Mr. Humphrey, who favors a bombing halt but not expressed in the party platform, and participation of the NLF, but not under threat to the present Saigon government.

A curiosity of the situation, marked by some observers, is that while the tide seems to be running against the war the sharper issue in the forthcoming campaign is apt to be over race, and law and order.

Southern delegates under fire
Atlanta report: Page 6

Tight contest in Chicago?
Presidential prospects: Page 10

Israel aims at arms self-reliance

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

Israel's leaders want to make their country independent of arms imports.

They are on the way to achieving this goal within what is described here as the "foreseeable future."

The six-day war with its unexpected embargo clamped down by the French on the sale of Mirage jet fighters—the cutting edge of Israel's Air Force—has convinced the Israelis that they can be let down even by those they believe are their firm friends.

A consideration which, it can be presumed, has not escaped the attention of Israel's policymakers is that arms buy friends. Israel already exports a wide range of arms and military equipment—particularly the famed "Uzzi" submachine gun—to a number of carefully selected countries, including Western Germany and Belgium.

The manufacture and trade in arms are stringently controlled by law, a fact which enables the government to use the granting or withholding of export licenses

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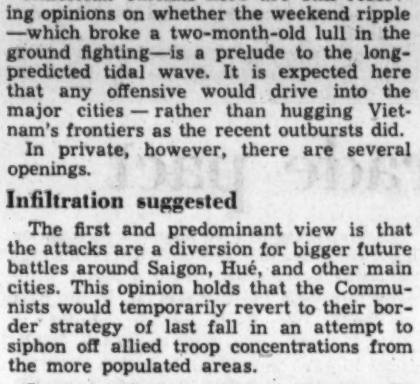
Soviet-Japanese trade pact would enrich both nations?



Siberian forest lands

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

After a decade of hemming and hawing, Japan and the Soviet Union have begun an ardent economic courtship.

Relations between the two countries have warmed to an all-time high. The Japanese say it is only a question of time before an "economic marriage" takes place.

Such a partnership is natural, they note. The Soviet Union, with its vast untapped resources and growing market, is an alluring complement to Japanese capital technology, and consumer goods.

Still wearing pleased smiles following Soviet Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev's

★ Please turn to Page 2

Transcontinental race

Electric cars all wired up

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Its billing: "The great transcontinental electric-car race!"

And if everything clicks as it's supposed to, two cars—one a modified Volkswagen "bus," the other a Corvair—will wind up more than 3,000 miles from where they began.

In between are some four dozen "refueling" stops where each car plugs in for a quick recharge.

Of course, there's no assurance that either car will get off the campus, let alone 3,000 miles across country.

But the whole exercise is sure to generate a lot of talk, and no one could be happier than the power companies and the energetic backers of electric propulsion.

In the balance hangs the satisfaction—maybe even the good name?—of two noble schools of engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology.

Challenge posed

It all began about six months ago when a Caltech senior, Wally E. Rippel, fired a challenge to MIT's dean of engineering, inviting the New Englanders to meet Caltech on the field, or highway, of battle.

The Westerner's challenge was plugged in the MIT student newspaper, and Delta Psi Fraternity was turned on.

[The race, supposed to start at midday Aug. 19, already has been put off "once and a half." Caltech still plans to step on the gas—er, throw the switch—on Aug. 21, but MIT is having trouble with the electronic system in its highly experimental motor.

[Caltech has agreed that as long as the MIT Corvair leaves Cambridge before the Caltech VW arrives, it's still a race—based on the elapsed time. All of which is intended to show that, though mighty dim, the electric is far from out.]

By Henry Benson, staff artist

Just organizing and setting up easily located "refueling" stops was a major effort in logistics. Power companies all across the country are providing the recharging generators.

Advanced planning calls for crossing the wire at each other's campus less than four days later.

Caltech's converted VW Microbus is powered by lead cobalt batteries which cost a paltry $600 compared to MIT's Corvair, rigged with experimental nickel cadmium batteries developed by Gulton Industries, Inc., and priced at $20,000.

The VW uses an electric traction motor of the type used in forklift trucks—for the longest lift in the business, across country. The Corvair motor, on the other hand, being developed by MIT under contract with the Department of Transportation, is highly experimental. It's so experimental, in fact, that the MIT crew will carry a backup motor—just in case.

Behind much of the planning is Robert R. Aronson, head of Electric Fuel Propulsion, Inc., of Ferndale, Mich., builder of Mars II, a battery-propelled car, with the power companies his best customers.

According to Mr. Aronson, the converted VW and Corvair can reach speeds of up to 60 miles an hour and cover about 100 miles between each power plug-in.

"It makes economic sense to travel by electricity," he says. Fuel cost for the Mars II, he asserts, is one-third that of gasoline-propelled cars and upkeep is one-quarter as much.

Nostalgia revived

In the past few years interest has revived in the electric.

Reason? The mounting bulk of pollutants in the air. The Public Health Service blames the gasoline engine for two-thirds of all the pollutants thrust into the atmosphere.

All the major automakers have electric-car programs.

The MIT and Caltech electrics will travel day and night and the drivers (two to a car) must stay with their vehicles the entire distance. Only the drivers can push their own cars. A tow means a penalty.

Of course, no one expects the "kilowatt kars" to beat the time of the gasoline buggy. A few months ago a couple of newsmen set a new transcontinental time record of 44 hours—New York to Los Angeles.

Whether the race will spark enough wattage to give a new push to the electric-car boys is uncertain.

But one thing is sure. No matter what the outcome, the two college teams are sparking a whole lot of interest and reviving a big parcel of nostalgia.

And when it's all over, back in Cambridge and Pasadena, the rival teams can exclaim:

Ohm at last!

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Biafrans' plea

Young Biafrans studying in West Germany take part in a five-day march to Bonn to draw attention to the plight of their breakaway state, now cut off by Nigerian federal troops. One of the banners reads: "Donate for Biafra." A number of West German students joined in the march which began in Frankfurt.

The news – briefly

United States . . .

Chicago

Negro steelworkers, picketing outside and politicking inside, pressed for black representation on the policymaking board of the AFL-CIO's biggest union.

Washington

The majority of Americans oppose both a total United States bombing halt in North Vietnam and inclusion of the Viet Cong in a South Vietnam Government before elections, the Harris Survey reports.

A total United States bombing halt was opposed by 61 percent, 24 percent favored a bombing halt, and 15 percent were undecided the poll said.

A coalition government including the Viet Cong before free elections was opposed by 52 percent to 27 percent in favor and 21 percent undecided, the Harris Survey found.

Washington

In a formal medical bulletin doctors at Walter Reed General Hospital said that former President Eisenhower's general condition remains critical even though there has been a favorable trend in his heart condition.

Tuesday morning's medical bulletin added that, "Gen. Eisenhower has continued to rest comfortably."

Cleveland

A 10-year program for public schools calling for an annual expenditure of $6.8 billion by 1977 was unveiled at the American Federation of Teachers convention here, while a battle over decentralization of schools whereby black teachers would be given control of schools in their own communities threatens to split the convention.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

A half-dozen fires, one shooting incident, and scattered rock throwing were reported in St. Petersburg Monday night as the coastal resort city experienced racial disturbances for the fourth consecutive night.

Austin, Texas

President Johnson signed a federal poultry-inspection act which he said would "insure that dirty plants will have to clean up or close down."

The President also signed into law a bill broadening the powers of the Farmers Home Administration to aid farmers with federal grants and loans.

International . . .

Beirut, Lebanon

Twelve Syrian pilots in MIG fighters and 185 Army officers have fled to Iraq after failing in a coup attempt in Damascus, the Beirut newspaper Al Nahar reports.

Three of the aircraft were MIG-21's, and the Army officers included Maj. Gen. Ahmed Sweidani, former chief of staff, recently removed from his post, the newspaper added.

Saigon

Battles raged from the Cambodian border to the northern frontier of Vietnam for the third straight day. Most of the Communist thrusts were against American and South Vietnamese outposts screening enemy infiltration corridors leading from Cambodia toward Saigon. The heaviest fighting centered in Tay Ninh and neighboring Vinhlong provinces.

Vienna

Czechoslovak Army divisions will hold exercises in central and western Bohemia—near the West German border—Aug. 21 and 22, the official news agency, Ceteka, reports.

The exercises, in mountain areas, would be attended by observers from other socialist countries, Ceteka said. Western observers in Vienna said the maneuvers appeared aimed at dispelling hard-line Communist doubts about the security of Czechoslovakia's western border.

Port Said, Egypt

Egypt has begun an emergency land-route transhipment system between the Mediterranean port of Port Said and the Red Sea port of Suez.

Shipments arriving at Port Said bound southward and those arriving at Suez for Europe will be unloaded and transported by trucks between the two ports.

The 103-mile-long Suez Canal has been closed to international navigation since the six-day Arab-Israeli war in June of 1967.

Athens

Five officer supporters of King Constantine, now in exile, are reported arrested in the search for persons behind the attempt to assassinate strongman Premier George Papadopoulos. Three politicians also were said to have been picked up.

A reliable source said those arrested included retired Air Marshal George Antonakos, former chief of the Air Force.

Montreal

Negotiators have agreed on a 17 percent pay raise for Air Canada's pilots, averting a strike that would have grounded all planes of the government-owned airline Tuesday.

Toulouse, France

Concorde 001, prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, carried out its first official ground test without incident here Tuesday.

The airliner is due to make its maiden flight this fall.

News of Aug. 19 and 20 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

★Soviets, Japanese sign trade pact

Continued from Page 1

visit to Tokyo last week, Japanese officials cite these developments as signs of the trend toward closer economic ties:

● An agreement has finally been concluded on the joint Soviet-Japanese exploitation of Siberian timber resources. It is the first agreement of its kind and now paves the way for Japan's participation in the development of Siberia.

● Japan's trade with the Soviet Union totaled a high $612 million last year and is expected to reach a billion dollars in the next three or four years. The Soviet Union now has supplanted mainland China as Japan's chief trading partner in the Communist world.

Peking growls heard

Peking already has growled its disapproval of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation. On the eve of the conclusion of the timber contract, Radio Peking lashed out at the Soviet "revisionists" for intriguing with the Japanese monopolists to revive capitalism in the Soviet Union.

Such diatribes fall on deaf ears, however. For the Japanese, business is business, and government officials say the "shadow of China" was never mentioned during Mr. Patolichev's visit.

The timber agreement itself was a long time in hatching. Talks about Siberian development have been going on for 10 years and each time stalemated largely because the Japanese have not been willing to grant long-term credits at a low rate of interest.

Individual, private Japanese firms, moreover, have been frustrated because of their uncoordinated efforts to negotiate with the cumbersome Soviet state bureaucracy.

Fears of Reds subsided

Political considerations also inhibited agreement. Ten years ago, say Foreign Ministry officials, the Japanese Government was cool to Soviet economic overtures, believing that they represented an attempt to draw Japan into the Communist bloc.

Fear of a Communist revolution in Japan has long subsided, however, and thne government now has gotten behind Japanese industry to help it in its dealings with Moscow.

Under the new timber agreement, Japan will export $133 million worth of lumbering machinery and equipment to Russia over a five-year period beginning in 1969, financing it at 5.8 percent interest annually.

It will also export $15 million worth of consumer goods in 1969 (knitwear, raincoats, shoes, etc.), to be paid for in a period of a year, and another $15 million worth in 1970, payable in 180 days.

The Soviet Union, for its part, will export about eight million cubic meters of timber from its Far Eastern territories to Japan over five years, beginning in 1969.

The Japanese believe they scored a major legal point because the Soviet agreed to let Japanese businessmen form a single company to handle the transaction. In the past the Soviet side, itself operating through a single trading corporation, wanted to negotiate with each individual Japanese exporter and importer in order to benefit from the competition among them.

The new Japanese "group" firm (called the K. S. Sangyo Company), set up with government encouragement to execute the timber deal, now sets the pattern for future negotiations with the Russians.

In still another concession to the Japanese, the Soviets agreed to fix the price of the timber over the five years at basically the 1968 level.

Officials say that Moscow finally agreed to the Japanese terms because it wanted to consummate at least one Siberian project after so many years of discussion. It was afraid the Japanese might lose interest.

In a broader context, some observers suggest that the Soviet Union now seeks closer ties with Japan in order to contain Communist China and enhance its own influence in Asia.

Target: $2 billion

In any event, the $163-million package is a relatively small slice of the $2 billion which the Russians are reliably reported to want from Japan for the development of Siberia. But the timber deal is viewed as but the first of other projects to come.

New, old ways clash sharply

Red-sponsored youth festival twangs

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two ways of thinking clashed at the ninth Communist-sponsored World Youth Festival, held in Sofia from July 28 to Aug. 6.

The clash was between the collective Communist ways of obedience to the party and the bold, independent thinking of Western student revolutionaries.

In the middle were the liberal Communists of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and several Mideastern and African delegations who refused to be dragooned by their own Communist minorities into supporting Soviet-style slogans.

Albanians, Cubans, and Chinese were absent, but French, Italian, and West German students displayed portraits of Mao, Ché Guevara, and Rosa Luxemburg, an independent German revolutionist who clashed with Lenin over discipline.

So great was the impact of the dissidents that the Soviet youth daily, Komsomolskaya Pravada of Aug 7, complained of "fidgety" leftists who in vain had tried to upset the "iron rulings." These leftists, the Soviet newspaper charged, were West Germans. The fact that a large part of the French student delegation was ousted and that Iranian, Tunisian, Greek, and some African students left in protest after being roughed up by the Bulgarian police was not mentioned.

Westerners hard to control

What happened seems to have been exactly what the Soviets feared. Their own youth were exposed to the free ways of Western revolutionists. The Westerners, in turn, apparently could be kept in bounds only by vast numbers of Bulgarian state security police in civilian clothes.

Everything considered, the festival was bad publicity for Communist conservatives. West Europeans believe that this may have been the last of the great Communist-sponsored youth festivals, which began in Prague in 1947 and reached their climax in Moscow 10 years later.

The two festivals which preceded the Sofia gathering — Vienna (1959) and Helsinki (1962)—were held in non-Communist countries. The Communists then were on the offensive and expected that their message would deeply impress Western youth.

Actually it did not work out quite that way. There were too many Communist defections for Moscow's taste. It was therefore decided that the ninth festival be held once again in a Communist capital.

First incident at the border

The Sofia festival started with an incident which soon became known among the nearly 20,000 delegates from 140 countries. On their arrival at the Bulgarian border 30 young Czechs were refused admission because their hair was too long and their beards were too wild. The Bulgarian frontier guards also asserted that the Czechs did not have enough cash to pay for their upkeep.

Even after the young Czechs had gone to a Yugoslav barber shop and produced evidence that they had enough money, they were refused admission on the ground that they should have travelled with the rest of their delegation. When the Czechs sat down on the ground and refused to budge, Bulgarian police chased them back into Yugoslavia with night sticks.

Quite a few West European youth were admitted only after changing their hairdo and dress to satisfy the conservative Bulgarians. About one thousand youngsters were refused entrance to prevent a suspected "invasion by Trotskyites, Maoists, and anarchists of all sorts."

The festival was opened by a march through Sofia during which the official Czechoslovakian delegation of 1,200 shouted the names of their party leader Alexander Dubcek and President Svoboda and also "Awake, Sofia!" At their entry into the stadium they were greeted with glacial silence.

Dissidents placarded

A group of West German socialist students of the Rudi Dutschke group carried portraits of dissident leaders and streamers with slogans such as "Against bureaucracy! For Socialism!"

The Czechs intended to distribute their party program and other documents, but were prevented from doing so because the truck carrying their baggage was confiscated at the border.

About 1,000 West European students sought to demonstrate in front of the American Embassy against the Vietnam war, but were chased away by Bulgarian "workers." "Teach-ins" organized by West Europeans and Americans suffered the same fate.

The ubiquitous Bulgarian "workers" who appeared marching rhythmically wherever the dissidents sought to improvise demonstrations were described by participants as security police. Bulgarians themselves believed that there must have been about 15,000 of them. Others put the figure at 100,000, which was an exaggeration but is an indication of the local mood.

German group ousted

While a fairly large number of French students were quietly ousted, the West Germans came in for special abuse. At one point the leader of the Dutschke students was called "another Goebbels." When the Germans in protest rushed to the rostrum, they were beaten up and ousted from the hall. The Yugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, and most of the West European students left the hall out of solidarity with the West Germans.

The Czechs who succeeding in taking a stenciling machine along distributed leaflets criticizing the attitude of the Bulgarian hosts.

Although the dissidents were a minority, much of what they said and did must have shattered the collective imagery of the orthodox Communist delegates and raised questions in their minds which Komsomolskaya Pravda may find hard to answer.

France widens oil hunt

By the Associated Press

Cairo

France is planning to search for oil in Egypt, the newspaper Al Ahram reported.

It said representatives of a French firm would arrive in Cairo next month to work out oil concessions with Egyptian officials.

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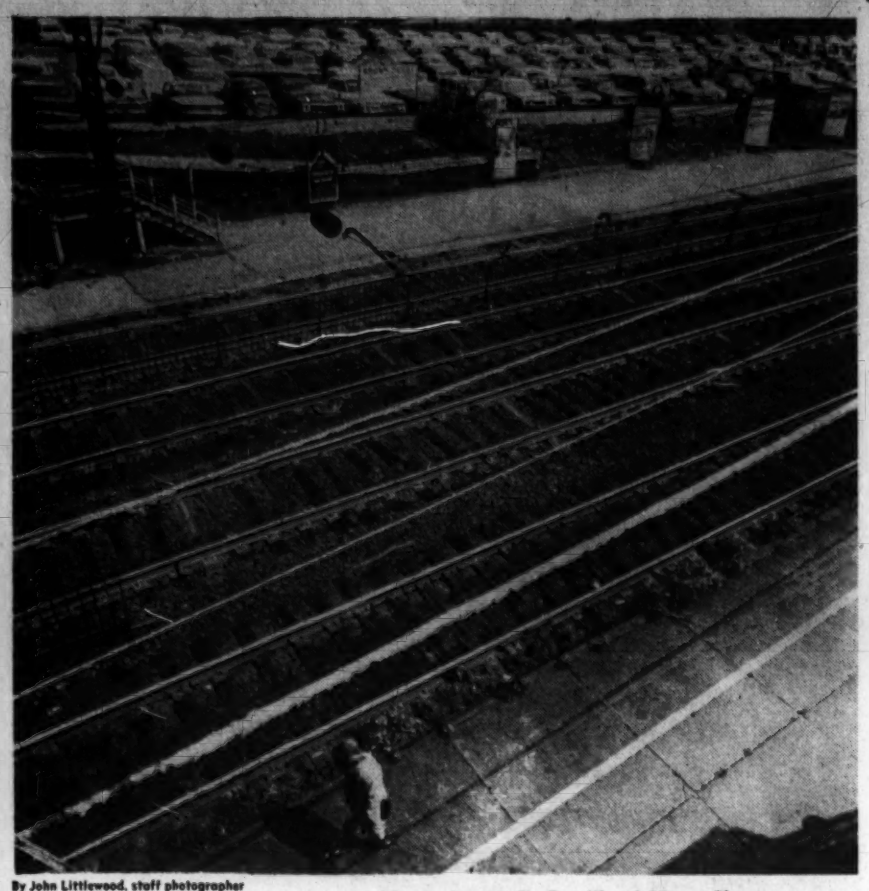
Mount Vernon, N.Y., Mayor fights for progressive planning



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Changes coming?

Mayor August P. Petrillo of Mount Vernon, N.Y., has ambitious plans for his town. One of his more venturesome ideas is to cap these New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tracks with a broad boulevard, buying or leasing air rights from the carrier.

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Vernon, N.Y.

How Mount Vernon will look and how it will work as a livable community 10 or 20 years from now will be determined largely by the city's master plan.

But the problem in this small town on the brink of explosive growth, as Mayor August P. Petrillo candidly admits, is that the existing plan was drawn up years ago with two main aims:

First, to keep the town at status quo.

Second, to keep it white.

The plan has failed in both instances. Along with its reactionary premises, in the Mayor's opinion, many of its conclusions are irrelevant today. Now the city is looking for a full-time planner who can bring expertise to the Planning Board, which is headed by the proprietor of a local dry-cleaning establishment.

Decision resisted

"We need planning," says Mayor Petrillo, quizzical blue eyes peering at an intruding reporter, "but it has to be followed by action."

Mount Vernon's history over the past 10 or 15 years has been concerted inaction, at least until Mayor Petrillo took office in February.

The urban-renewal program is a good case in point. Since 1955 when a group of civic organizations first began to push the idea, Mount Vernon has lurched down the renewal road, like the Biblical Jacob struggling with himself alone, mightily resisting the moment of decision.

Those empty acres across Prospect Avenue from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad station are sown with the weeds of political bickering over what kind of development should go in, where to relocate persons dispossessed by the demolition, and whether or not to grant tax abatements. Racial prejudice has played its part. So has fear of a decline in property values.

Renewal chief hired

It is the same tired story that urban-renewal programs across the country have repeated endlessly.

With the announcement of the Lefrak Organization as developer of the Midtown Project, all that has changed.

Mayor Petrillo called it "one of Mount Vernon's most memorable days." It may be the understatement of his short career.

No sooner had Mayor Petrillo taken office than things began to move in the urban-renewal field. His first decision was to take on a young, savvy, experienced director, Joseph R. Pacitto, who had honed his abilities in Mount Kisco, another Westchester community.

Then came the Lefrak designation for the $25 million Midtown Project. The affable and, one suspects, deceptively relaxed Mayor Petrillo appears clearly aware that this will be the detonator of a chain reaction, dictated by the logic of urban economics.

Scope widened

But it is one thing to set off a nuclear chain and quite another to control it.

Which is precisely the challenge that the Lefrak designation poses to the Mayor, the Common Council, and the citizens of Mount Vernon. The Lefrak Organization is candidly in Mount Vernon "to help develop the whole town," as one of its officials told this reporter.

"We studied it and found that it has tremendous potential," says the Lefrak spokesman. "We expect its entire perimeter will expand and grow. The town needs all types of housing, and we will go into both low- and medium-cost development."

The Lefrak group says it is considering programs under New York State's Mitchell-Lama Limited-Profit Housing Law, also the federal 221 (D) 3 housing program, and so-called "turnkey" projects. The latter are built under contract to a public-housing agency, which then only has to turn the key in the door for rental occupancy. It eliminates endless red tape and results in much faster construction and occupancy.

Offices needed

The Lefrak Organization is also looking closely at Mount Vernon's potential as a new office center. This makes good economic sense. The Regional Plan Association has projected between 740,000 and 1.14 million new office jobs in the 31-county metropolitan region by the year 2000. Much of the additional office space needed will settle in subcenters such at Mount Vernon.

Significantly, says RPA, these offices will be labor-market oriented, with many routine clerical jobs. Mount Vernon's black community will offer a pool of trainable labor for such jobs.

Mayor Petrillo has ideas of his own, aside from offices, which he is pushing. They include a massive new shopping center, designed to lure Mount Vernon shoppers back from other centers that have been built in nearby towns.

A more venturesome idea is to cap the New Haven Railroad cut with a broad boulevard, buying or leasing air rights from the railroad. The Mayor visualizes a boulevard divided by a landscaped strip and lined with high-rise apartment and office buildings and commercial establishments.

While still a divisional factor, it would be less so than the existing railroad cut with its two or three ugly overpasses that form the only links between the north and south sections of town.

Qualities outlined

Still more grandiose is a plan for a miniature Grand Central Station, in which both the New Haven and Penn-Central Railroads would stop, as well as an extension of the Dyre Avenue subway line from New York City. Buses and taxis at street level, plus automobile parking, would centralize a total transportation for the city.

The key element in any such sweeping redesign of a city must be the planner. Not only his expertise in the matter of design elements, but also his ability to sell the design to the Mayor and to the Common Council. (And, it must be added, to the Lefrak Organization and any other builders that come in.)

Chances that Mount Vernon will evolve physically along the general lines laid out by Mayor Petrillo are good, given the impetus of economics and population expansion. (The Regional Plan Association has projected population growth in the 31-county metropolitan area from 19 million in 1965 to 23.4 million in 1980 and 30.1 million in the year 2000.)

Boulevard proposed

But if numerical and economic growth are a certainty, design quality is not, especially when short-term economic considerations come in.

In the final analysis, it will be Mayor Petrillo himself and the Common Council who have the final approval on planning and design. In the city's hierarchical setup, the full-time planner will make recommendations to the planning board, which in turn will make its own recommendations to the Mayor and Common Council.

There are signs that this system can work in a small-city context. One is the acquisition of the able Mr. Pacitto as Urban Renewal Director. Another is the establishment of about a dozen citizens' committees by the Mayor, to advise him on such matters as urban renewal, minority-group desires, codes and ordinances, transportation, finance, and similar matters.

While these committees are strictly advisory, and appointive rather than elective, at least they will bring into play some of the citizen viewpoints. If it is not the ultimate in participatory planning, it at least moves in the direction of planning with instead of planning for people.

Second of two articles

Lincoln the inventor

On May 22, 1849, Abraham Lincoln was granted a patent for "buoying vessels over shoals," a device for lifting vessels over shoals by means of inflated cylinders.

Apollo manned flight set for October

By Neal Stanford
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Latest Apollo manned space-flight plans were made public this week. The plans, constantly under review, now call for:

• First manned flight Oct. 11, to be known as Apollo 7. This would use the smaller version of the Saturn launch vehicle, the Saturn 1-B. It would be an earth-orbital flight of up to 10 days with astronauts Walter M. Schirra Jr., Donn F. Eisele, and Walter Cunningham aboard.

• A possible lunar orbital flight, using the Saturn S rocket, as early as this December. Purpose: to test out the command and service modules for extended space flights. There would be no lunar module or LM testing. The reason: trouble with the LM has ruled out a test until early in 1969.

If the circumlunar flight is not included, this shot would be largely a repeat of the Oct. 11 mission, but would use the more powerful Saturn 5 booster. The launch would be known as Apollo 8.

• First LM flight, testing the two-man pod that in '69 is to decend from a mother Apollo ship circling the moon and touch down on the lunar surface. This flight, scheduled as Apollo 9, would be in earth orbit and scheduled for the first quarter of '69, probably February.

• Manned landing on the moon is still possible before 1970, the target date for such a flight set by President Kennedy. This could come as early as Apollo 11, or as late as Apollo 13. This means that it could come on the 5th, 6th, or 7th manned Apollo flight, and in either the 3rd or 4th quarter of '69. Apollo flights are tentatively scheduled, beginning in October, at two-month intervals.

Points clarified

These changes in Apollo flight plans and missions were announced this week by Lt. Gen. Samuel Phillips, director of the Apollo space program. He also clarified some other matters relating to the Apollo program.

The LM, he says, is a good spacecraft, but has developed three problems which will delay its manned flight trial until early '69. They relate to the rendezvous radar, abort procedures, and panel lighting. But according to General Phillips, all three problems will be solved by '69.

He also says the two problems that developed in the flight of Apollo 6, an unmanned Saturn 5 shot last April, have been solved by some "technically brilliant" detective work. One related to the "longitudinal oscillations" (or pogo effects) that developed in the Saturn 5 rocket. The other involved rupture of small propellant lines in the Saturn's upper stages, something that has been corrected and solutions verified in ground tests.

General Phillips says the decision to consider a circumlunar flight in Apollo's mission profile was in no way related to the announcement by Jet Propulsion Laboratory scientists studying lunar orbiter flight data. They said large solid masses of some kind of metal lay under the various maria, or seas, on the moon and caused an acceleration of the spacecraft as it went over them.

'Good news' cited

In fact, according to General Phillips, the JPL explanation of the velocity change was "good news," for it cleared up a mystery and now makes possible the feeding such information into the flight program as a fixed equation. The actual reason for considering a manned lunar orbiting flight relates to some uncertainties as to the effect of the moon on various Apollo systems — communications, etc.

The delay of six weeks in Apollo flight plans caused by LM troubles (which could extend to 10 or 12 weeks) can be partially made up by a moon orbiting flight, considered for December. But such a flight plan can't be definitely scheduled until results of the Apollo 7 flight of Oct. 11 are examined.

U.S. Viet air raids top 100,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States has topped the 100,000 mark in the number of bombing missions flown against North Vietnamese territority since the raids began in February, 1965.

Pentagon figures show that through July, Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps fighter and attack planes had conducted a total of 107,700 missions against the North.

The Air Force has staged the most raids, 51,250 as compared with 43,925 by the Navy and 12,525 by the Marine Corps, who operate primarily in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

Combined, the three services have dropped 2,581,876 tons of bombs and rockets over the North, the Pentagon calculates.

Despite the current limitation holding pilots south of North Vietnam's 20th parallel, the tempo of operations remains high.

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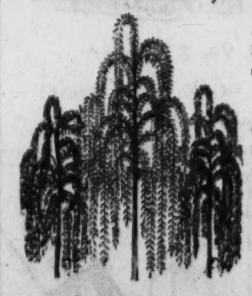

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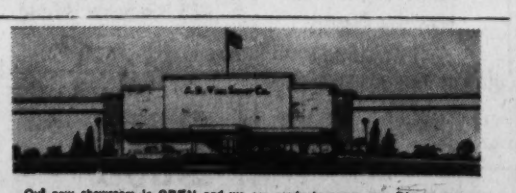

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Italy joins A-smasher project

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's decision to join in building the world's biggest particle acclerator gives new strength to this ambitious but wobbly European project.

The project ran into uncertainty in June when Britain announced it would not join. The cost would be more than the Wilson government wants to bear.

Now, with Italy joining Belgium, France, and Austria, plans to build the big machine will move ahead. But they will cover a stretched-out, somewhat reduced project.

The proposed machine would accelerate subnuclear particles, called protons, to energies of 300 billion electron volts. Such energies would enable physicists to study basic material phenomena that they cannot now produce in the laboratory. They could lead to new insight into the fundamental nature of matter.

Competition keen

International competition long has been keen in this field. Right now, the Soviet Union has the most powerful accelerator, a 70-BeV machine. The United States plans to build a 200-BeV unit at Weston, Illinois.

Europe's biggest accelerator, a 28-BeV machine at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) at Geneva, is rapidly being outclassed. Physicists in CERN-member countries have looked forward to the 300-BeV accelerator which CERN has been studying.

Belgium, France, and Austria months ago agreed to share in building and running such a machine. But big machines are expensive machines. The support of other CERN members has been badly needed.

Original estimates for the project ran to over $400 million to build the accelerator and laboratories plus $70 million a year operating expenses. Britain, which last year paid 22 percent of the CERN's $58-million budget, was counted on to pick up a major part of these heavy new costs.

British departure a jolt

When Britain opted out, it left CERN shaken. Now, according to a CERN announcement, Italy has delivered a letter of intent to joint the project.

Italy, which pays just over 11 percent of CERN costs, won't make up the lack of British participation. No country joining the project is expected to contribute more than it had originally budgeted. Also, Germany, another major CERN partner, has yet to commit itself.

Nevertheless, CERN now feels the project is strong enough to go ahead. Its engineers are working on revised plans with a view to starting out on a reduced scale. These new plans will be presented to the CERN Council in October.

Meanwhile, in Britain, physicists still feel cheated by their government's withdrawal from the project. They know that, in the next decade, the really big machines will be where the action lies. But they haven't given up hope.

According to one knowledgeable government official who does not want to be quoted by name, "Our scientists have been pretty vocal. Their general attitude being that they have lost a battle but not the war and that sooner or later we will chip in and join."

★*U.S. officials assess Cong escalation intent*

Continued from Page 1

In retrospect, the controversy was a loss of time.

"Bitter fighting is ahead and the Communists have not abandoned their plan to attack Saigon because they believe if Saigon falls, the whole country will fall as a ripe plum."

Within a more limited political sense, Vietnamese sources noted two internal political interpretations of the ending of the lull. The first is that the Communists are attempting to commemorate their Aug. 19, 1945, revolution when Communist-led elements seized power from the defeated Japanese at the end of World War II. For internal psychological purposes, Vietnamese sources said, the Communists may attempt to play up the importance of that anniversary for several weeks until Sept. 2 when, 23 years ago, Ho Chi Minh was named President of the country.

More significant, however, Vietnamese sources note the concentration of attacks in Tay Ninh Province plus infiltration of bands of Communists into the provincial capital of Tay Ninh city, 60 miles northwest of Saigon.

Tay Ninh city (population 40,000) contains the autonomous "Holy See" of the powerful Cao Dai church, a Vietnamese-styled, militant, amalgamation of Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism—plus the sanctification of Victor Hugo.

Membership widespread

More than half the population of the province follows the Cao Dai sect—188,000 church members in a total population of 295,000. Throughout Vietnam, some 2 million Cao Daists regard Tay Ninh Province—and to the great temple there—as their holy land. And for some time, the politics of the Cao Dai church has been shaky, Vietnamese sources say.

Throughout Vietnam, Cao Dai leadership is considered fragmented into 13 separate, sometimes feuding factions. Most important factions reside in Tay Ninh Province itself, however.

In general, Tay Ninh Province has nominally been progovernment, especially since the fall of President Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963.

However, under the surface the anti-government wing of the Cao Dai church has been quietly vying for power. This element includes church leaders who now are residing in Cambodia. They also include pro-Communists, proneutralists, and pro-French elements.

For some time, nationalist, progovernment Cao Dai leaders were concerned that the Communists would attempt to attack Tay Ninh city and drive them from the province. About a month ago, when more Communist saboteurs and agents were noticed in the city, these progovernment Cao Dai leaders pleaded that the defense in the province be strengthened. But the allied commands here were unable to do so. Troop concentrations around Saigon left a partial military vacuum in fringe areas like Tay Ninh.

It would be a withering blow to the Vietnamese Government at this time if it lost even the nominal support of the Cao Dai church—and the nominal support it claims to give the government through its 2 million followers. Also, in the light of peace negotiations, American intellectuals and political scientists have generally looked on the Cao Dai sect as a block vote of anti-Communist support which would allow an accommodation between the anti-Communists and the Communists without the inevitability of a Communist take-over.

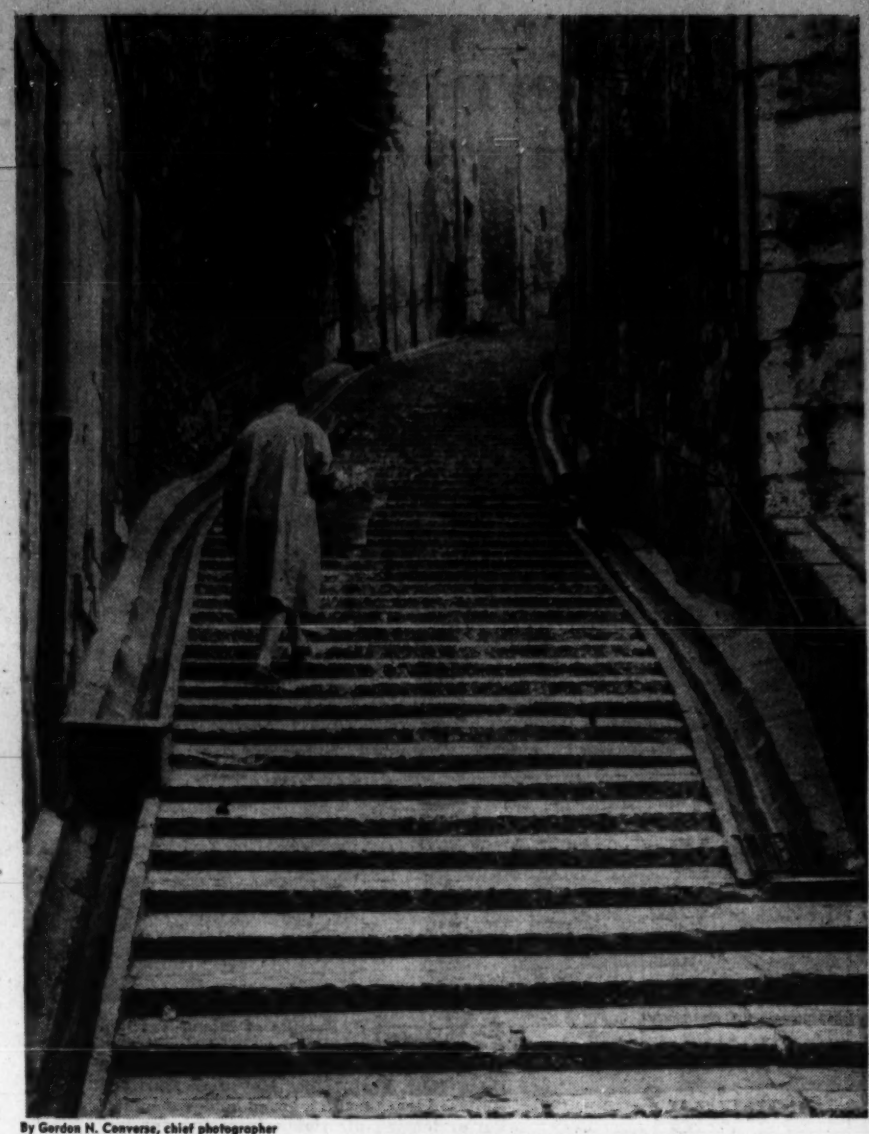
Group to advise pollution agency

By the Associated Press

Washington

Formation of a development advisory committee to the National Air Pollution Control Administration has been announced here.

John T. Middleton, commissioner of the National Air Pollution Control Administration, said the group will advise his agency on policies and procedures relating to support of state, local, and regional governmental air pollution control programs.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Shortcut, steep climb

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Guerrilla activity stepped up

Southern African conflict simmers on many fronts

By Russell Warren Howe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The long-expected multifront war in southern Africa—pitting the increasingly adventurous guerrilla forces of black Africa against the white redoubt in the south—may well have begun.

It still remains to be seen whether the stepped-up guerrilla incursions down Rhodesia's Zambezi Valley continue on through the summer. But almost certainly they will be repeated again next year when the long dry winter months make for easier crossing of the Zambezi River from Zambia and the growth of the hardy thorn bush less impenetrable.

And on both the east and west coasts of the continent, guerrillas are well established in the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

Certainly the South African Government considers the situation grave enough to warrant extensive military maneuvers. These were held on the Rhodesian border and were entirely devoted to antiguerrilla activities. More than 80 percent of the country's 5,700 soldiers were involved, including a fighter, fighter-bomber, and two light-bomber squadrons of the South African Air Force.

Aid sought

Diplomats see these exercises not so much as practice but as psychological — comparable to the Soviet Union's recent open display of force near impressionable borders.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith recently went to Pretoria presumably to ask South African Premier John Balthazar Vorster for more aid, including more paramilitary police personnel. Portugal, with one-quarter million soldiers of its own committed to Africa, is believed to have asked for South African aid as well. Some Pretoria politicians, including United Party leader Sir de Villiers Graaff, have called for a positive response.

Sir de Villiers said presciently that Portuguese troops were fighting as much for the white South African community as for Portugal. But South Africa, which has a substantial investment in Mozambique's giant Cabora Bassa Dam, would probably come to terms with a representative government in that country—as it has done with its independent African neighbors.

French diplomatic reports say South African Government circles think African troops will reach their borders first through Portuguese Africa, not Rhodesia.

In Mozambique, U.S.-educated Eduardo Mondlane's FRELIMO movement, after four years of resistance, is approaching the point where enough of the colony's north will be liberated to give Zambia and Malawi a friendly corridor to the sea—a major turning point in the southern African situation.

Roberto entrenched

In Angola, the veteran Holden Roberto, president of the Angolan Government in Exile, is still entrenched in the north, despite seven years of Portuguese efforts to dislodge him. Another Angolan movement has occupied part of the diamondiferous south.

Portugal now has a reported 200,000 troops in its two southern African colonies, and an astonishing 35,000 in little Portuguese Guinea, in West Africa. This continental effort takes roughly half the Lisbon budget. If Portugal withdraws from Guinea, it will be able to reinforce its two southern garrisons and hold on longer.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia predicts this multifront war will continue into the 1980's.

Rhodesian aircraft have already overflown Zambia, grid-mapping and apparently searching for bombable guerrilla bases. There has been one reported case of machine-gunning from the air. Portuguese "air snoopers" have been spotted over Tanzania.

As a result, Britain has promised Zambia surface-to-air missiles, but is quibbling about letting Lusaka buy them with the £10 million ($24 million) credit established by London to help Kaunda overcome the costs of the Rhodesian crisis. Zambia, now freed of oil dependence on the south by the new pipeline to Dar es Salaam, is showing new militancy on the liberation issue—hence the demand for SAMs and also for jet interceptors.

Instructors needed

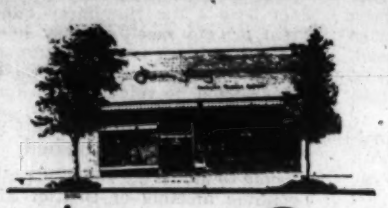
SAMs require the presence, for about three years, of foreign instructors. The Russians, according to British reports, have suggested that Soviet crews would be less reluctant to fire on human Rhodesian targets than Britons would. Kaunda does not want to get the "cold war" involved in the war on apartheid, and has sounded out Pakistan and Canada about manning the missile installations the British Aircraft Corporation wants to sell.

London would like to keep the whole operation British. Whitehall points out that RAF units assigned to Zambian defense just after Rhodesia's white rebellion were quite prepared to fight if called on to do so.

The Russians, while not eager to escalate the southern African situation now, have to keep a step ahead of China, which probably will be more generous with missiles when it produces enough to spare.

Tanzania reportedly has asked Moscow for a jet air force and IRBMs. The Russians first proposed a missile installation in Zanzibar four years ago. Reports indicate that Dar es Salaam would rely on Cubans for air force pilots, initially.

Considerable numbers on all sides will be involved in the final southern African showdown. Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania, with combined forces of only about 20,000 now, are discussing an East African Defense Pact. The Congo has 38,000 men, but mostly of doubtful value. Probably 20,000 resistance fighters are already involved in Angola, Rhodesia and Mozambique, tying up at least ten times as many white troops.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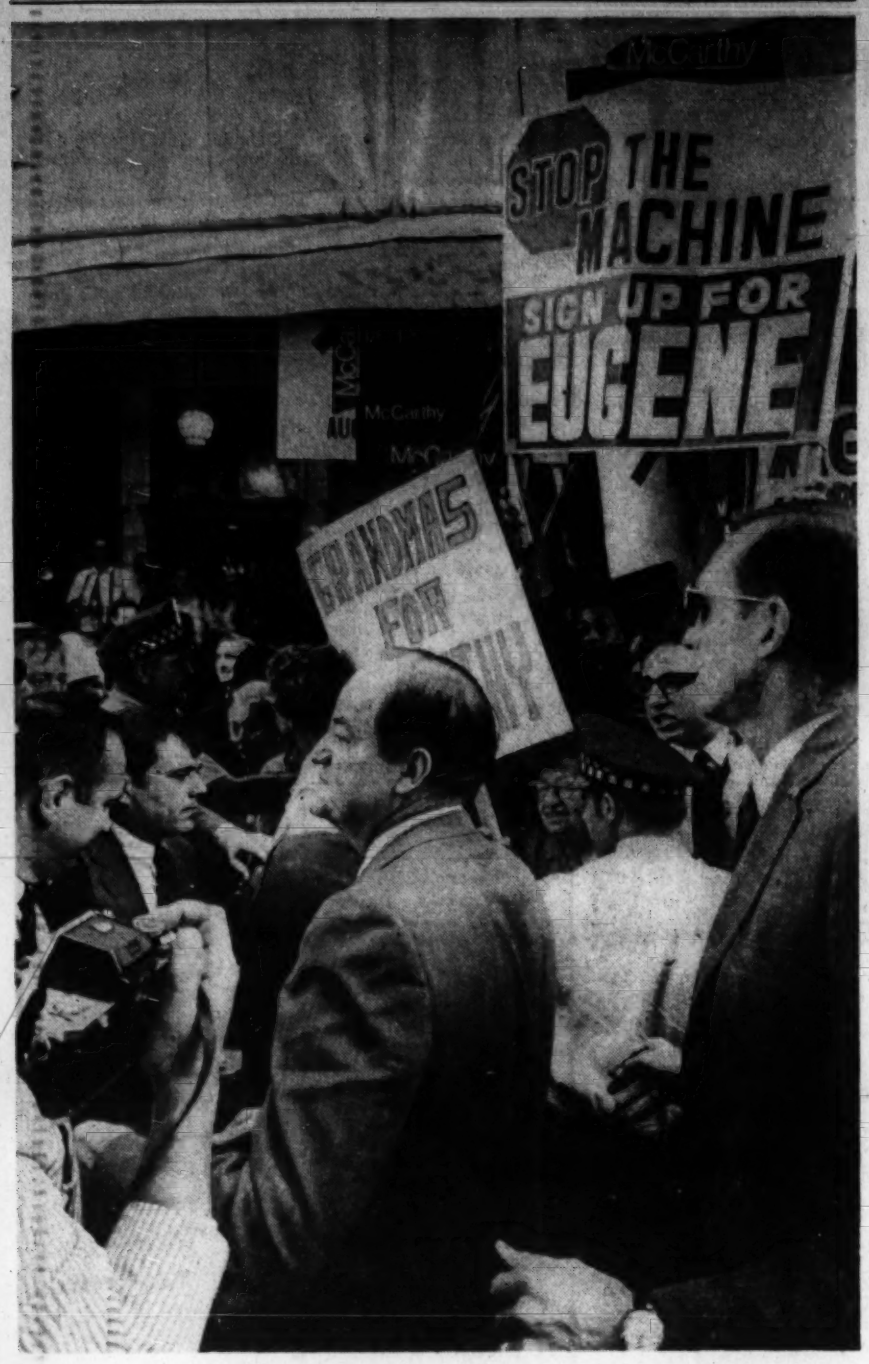

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Humphrey in Chicago

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey found this mixed reception on his arrival for an Illinois Citizens for Humphrey luncheon at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago. As the Democratic convention neared, a record number of challenges to state delegations were being aired before the party's credentials committee.

Dixie Democrats ready challenge

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

The staggering number of challenges to regular delegations seeking their seats at the Democratic National Convention include serious bids in three Southern states — Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

In its week of hearings the convention's credentials committee is to hear a record-high 17 challenges from 15 states. Committee spokesmen say some 913 of the 2,622 regular delegates are under challenge.

On the eve of the committee hearings the best estimates in the South were that the challenge group will be successful in Mississippi, that a compromise will be worked out for Alabama, and that the once-bright prospects of the challenge group in Georgia had become dim.

Among Southern states, challenges also had been filed against delegations from North Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee, but these were thought less likely to succeed.

Challenges generally are brought on one of two grounds: that Negroes were excluded from the delegation or the procedure by which the delegation was picked, or that supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy were excluded or underrepresented.

Biracial coalition

The challenge in Mississippi is put forth by a biracial coalition of moderate and liberal organizations. It has the public support of three Democratic presidential candidates: Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, Senator McCarthy, and Sen. George McGovern.

In the South, it is widely expected that this challenge will succeed. It is even reported that leaders of the challenge group have been privately assured of acceptance by influential members of the credentials committee.

The challenge charges that there was a pattern of discrimination against Negroes during the local caucuses of Democrats, first step in selecting the regular delegation. It further charges that several delegates now support for the presidency former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, the candidate of the American Independent Party.

It has been widely speculated that the regular delegation from Mississippi will walk out of the convention rather than fight the challenge. But Leon Bramlett, chairman of the State Democratic Party, insists the regulars will fight to retain their seats.

He says their defense will be that half of the challengers are McCarthy supporters disgruntled because they weren't elected as members of the regular delegation. The defense further will charge, he adds, that the remainder of the challengers are "professional agitators," and that the challenge group thus is not a political party at all.

To many white Southerners the catchphrase "professional agitators" is a synonym for Negroes or whites who publicly state that Negroes should have civil and political rights, or who work toward these goals.

Mr. Bramlett did not elaborate on his charge. But it is presumed that by "agitators" he meant leaders and members of the Mississippi branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the predominantly Negro Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and the Mississippi Voters League. All are part of the coalition sponsoring the challenge.

Alabama complicated

But if the Mississippi situation is simply one group of challengers versus one group of regulars, that in Alabama is much more complicated.

There one group is challenging the whole regular delegation, another is challenging only pro-Wallace delegates. And part of the regular delegation is challenging the challengers—insisting they, too, take any loyalty oath to prove that they would support the eventual Democratic presidential nominee in November.

The biracial National Democratic Party of Alabama is challenging the whole delegation on charges that it is racist and excludes Negroes from party workings. Spokesmen for the organization say it has organizations in almost every county. It has nominated some 120 candidates for county, state, and congressional office in the November elections.

Regular Democratic delegates from Alabama who support Vice-President Humphrey have counterattacked. They plan to insist that challengers take a loyalty oath, mindful that Senator McCarthy has not promised to support the eventual Democratic presidential nominee.

"A group of Humphrey supporters is challenging the seating of only the 31 Alabama delegates who support former Governor Wallace. (The other 19 delegates like Mr. Humphrey.) These challengers hold that since Mr. Wallace is the presidential candidate of another party, his supporters cannot be Democrats, thus should be prevented from being seated.

However, since Mr. Wallace recently has insisted that his name not be placed in nomination at the Democratic Convention, his supporters in the Alabama delegation now appear leaderless. If the expected loyalty oath they are asked to sign is not stringent it is likely that a substantial number of them will agree to it, thus undercutting the loyalty argument.

It is in Georgia, however, that the situation is the most murky.

On the face of it the challenging delegation would appear to have a good case in Georgia. One of the grounds is that the delegation was not representatively chosen; in the state it is selected by two men—the governor and the party chairman.

Representation questioned

Challengers aver that Negroes are not fairly represented. Six of the 105 delegates and alternates are Negro: an estimated 17 percent of the state's voters are Negro. The percentage of Democrats who are Negro is higher still but not known, since there is no party registration in the state.

Challengers particularly aim at 12 to 15 regular delegates, whom they say are not loyal Democrats—holding that they either support Mr. Wallace now, supported Republican Barry Goldwater four years ago, or both.

Yet the regular Democrats' prime defense also appears sound. Regulars say the August convention of the challengers was in reality a rally for Senator McCarthy, that it was taken over by McCarthy adherents. They add that the challenge delegation consequently is unrepresentatively liberal, compared with a majority of the state's Democrats. Estimates are that some 30 of the 41 challenging delegates favor either Senator McCarthy or Senator McGovern.

The challengers' convention was held Aug. 10 in Macon, in the center of Georgia. Buses brought people from five of the state's 10 congressional districts: Humphrey supporters charge that the buses were paid for by state McCarthy forces. Some 650 Democrats showed up: half were white, half Negro.

The morning was devoted to organization and speeches. The afternoon was spent in district caucuses, electing some delegates: then a deconvening of the entire convention to elect the rest of the delegates.

During the noon break the McCarthy supporters gathered, district by district. (Senator McGovern had not announced his candidacy at that time.) They outnumbered by 2 or 3 to 1 the Humphrey adherents. In these private meetings they laid plans to move in a block in each afternoon caucus, and decided in which order would-be delegates should be voted for in each round of balloting.

Voting agreement reached

Some 60 McCarthy adherents attended the noontime meeting of District Five, which encompasses most of the city of Atlanta. Eight names were agreed upon for the four delegate and four alternate positions. It was agreed which person should be voted for in the first round of show-of-hands balloting, which in the second, and so on.

In the afternoon not quite one hundred persons attended the caucus of District Five. Seventeen people were quickly nominated for the eight positions: included were all eight of the McCarthy camp candidates.

The procedure was to vote, one at a time, on all 17 candidates, with each qualified voter casting one ballot. The Humphrey forces, much less well organized, scattered their votes. Virtually all the gleeful McCarthy forces voted in a block; on the first ballot their candidate gained the majority against the 16 others. Same story on the second ballot. And on the third.

By this time McCarthy forces were concerned that they would be accused of taking over the convention. Before the fourth round McCarthy adherents reportedly passed down the aisle telling their supporters to vote for one particular Humphrey man. Apparently they did, and he won easily.

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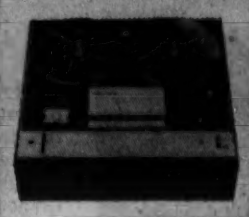

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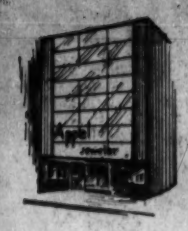

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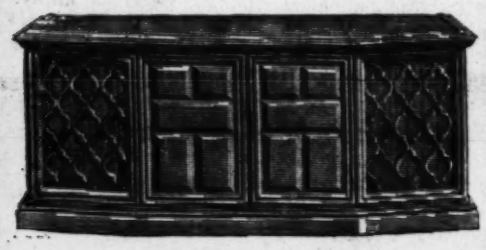

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The Home Forum

Appointment with sunrise

An appointment with a sunrise is an extraordinary item — yet very few appreciate it. In fact, it is a sad commentary that the mere thought of early rising when not required is painful and incomprehensible to many people of our time. Late rising is to be desired; early rising is to be avoided. The line, consequently, from the book of Psalms, "Joy cometh in the morning," would be meaningless to a vast majority.

I remember that once at a hotel in New Hampshire I found myself the only one with the early rising habit. On the first morning the young night clerk looked up from his writing and, seeing a guest coming down at four in the morning, showed his puzzlement.

"What can I do for you, sir?"

"Nothing, thanks," I said. "I'm going for a walk on the beach."

That made him blink. I could see with amusement that he was trying to consider the logic of such activity.

"What do you see out there?"

"Stars."

"Stars?"

"Yes, and a long walk will bring me a sunrise."

He lost interest instantly. I was some kind of strangeness he did not particularly care to know. He turned back to his writing. I learned later that he used the night hours for putting together a novel on the vicissitudes of youth and the problems of living in an environment with adults, a very knowing and satirical work. He and I were worlds apart.

* * *

I must admit, to be fair, that at this moment I have an excellent locale for such early rising. I have an ocean a few minutes away. I have trees, birds, hills, a quiet section of coast, and an imagination to sweep over it all. It is such a beautiful spot, I have the constant urge to take advantage of every hour of the day, and the most perfect is morning.

I have an appointment at four o'clock with the dawn which touches Chappaquiddick, a separate island directly east from our location on Martha's Vineyard. I am not going there: I am only interested in the fact that the fingers of dawn-light, sweeping in from Europe, touch it first — and I can imagine its forests and shores awakening like a wave rolling inward.

A little while before this hour I can walk in the four-o'clock darkness down to the beach and know that it is morning. A mysterious change has taken place even in the night, so one knows that the skies and trees are not dripping with gloom as one would find before midnight: It is a morning darkness. I do not have to look at the stars to feel that. The sky, however, is splendidly endowed and is a part of the total morning. The Northern Cross is fastened on the pastures overhead, and the Pleiades are there, and the little Dipper, pointing its handle to the North Star. The great square of Andromeda with its patch of nebulae on one arm, thousands of light years away, swings in the blackness. Cassiopeia's fire burns steadfastly. I walk along among trees and shrubs on my ten-minute walk to the beach, and even the trees appear to me to be sensing the breath-trembling change about to take place.

* * *

It starts with just a suggestion of needling light slowly picking apart the night's hemline miles and miles beyond Chappaquiddick. And the birds, who have been anticipating and quaking with their elation, are quick to answer the cue. As Milton writes,

> Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
> With charm of earliest birds.

The robin begins, a tremolo of bells. And the chewink is next, although sometimes he sings first. In days past I had studied bird-life on a wildlife sanctuary in New York state, so memory jogs a few of the songs with names. The mourning dove continues, then the chipping sparrow, followed by yellowthroats, chickadees, goldfinches, warblers, blackbirds, bobwhites, song sparrows and even crows. Dawn raises its baton. The concert has started.

Anyone who has missed this first assembly of song has not lived to the fullest. The singers strengthen and add to their numbers. I can no longer separate them; and tones of memories ring as I hear songs I once knew but can identify no more. All are celebrating the slow, quiet erosion of the darkness.

The beach awaits me, and it is a dawn beach now. There on the eastern sea the dawn-light spreads and floods, a growing splotch of pink and crimson, and the light is speeding west toward Katama and Tisbury, Chilmark, to far Menomsha Bight. Behind me are the birds and the woodlands. The coastline is no longer covered by a turmoil of activity; there is only one there, and that is myself. Who would rise at the earliest touch of morning, and who would take a swim? That is what I came to do; and I am to swim in the dawn-light. The swarms of people once populating this beach with laughter and color are now locked in their dreams. Alone I hold the stage — and a herring gull is writing his signature against a blossoming cloud.

* * *

I doff my clothes and plunge in. This is not very warm water, to say the least; the shock of its salty coldness almost takes the breath away. I swim a very little, and then out again to change from my wet bathing suit to dry clothing — and it is this leap from the water to the land that means so much and is so invigorating. The dawn panorama still uncoils; the birds are singing yet; and I am feeling an elation and a relationship like to nothing in the world. I hasten along the sand dunes, hold up my hands to the light, salute the gulls now winging in, and embrace the ocean air with thirsty lungs.

I do not know what makes this feeling of accomplishment and exuberance that one feels with a dawn dip. Perhaps it is because of the freshness of the starting of a new day, or as Tennyson said, "When every morning brought a noble chance." Problems and failures are now in the past. I have the gates of the light now opening in front of me as a new day is being hewn from time. The whole world, at the touch of rose-softened fingers, seems willing to start afresh, with something new before it, something to be lived with hope and aspiration.

That is the feeling which comes to me out of my appointment with a Chappaquiddick sunrise, and which I carry with me under the fading but still singing stars. I think of what Samuel Johnson once said to Boswell: "I tell all young men and tell them with great sincerity that nobody who does not rise early will ever do any good."

DANIEL SMYTHE

Both pictures by courtesy of Patten Free Library, Bath, Maine

"LOBOS ROCKS": *Watercolor by Ernest Haskell (1876-1925)*

Ernest Haskell, aware of the architecture of nature, mastered the art of recording it in etching, silverpoint, pen and ink, crayon, and watercolor.

His etchings are as virtuosic as those of the old masters; his watercolors sparkle with the fresh glow of postimpressionism.

"Lobos Rocks," above, shows that he freed himself from the tightness of the etching needle, to work in the watercolor medium something after the manner of Marin. The two men had become great friends and both chose the Maine coast and coastal islands as their subject. Haskell, less impulsive than Marin, achieved a more definite line and richness. He chose colors of saturated value: piercing blues, gleaming yellows. There is, in the substance of a painting like "Lobos Rocks," powerful tenacity to line even though the medium is a volatile one. Haskell never forsook this. He said: "Line is the spine of art. . . ."

In the quieter "Seascape," below, there is less evidence of his unbounded energy, though here also are indications that the brush goes only where he directs it. Expressive of the movement of the boiling sea, this seascape shows Haskell in a happy mood. He loved the coast of Maine.

A heroically large man in stature, and one of the most observant and literate of American artists, he stands unique. When, in his memory, Nathaniel Pousette-Dart wrote and published "Ernest Haskell, His Life and Work," the author quoted this passage from the artist: "Painting the mental impression of a thing is much more difficult than reproducing the physical impression, because the mental picture changes and shifts like a vision or nightmare. It is like the fourth dimension in art. . . ."

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

The only presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"That's a dangerous corner," a passenger in a car remarked to the driver as they passed a busy intersection. The driver, however, thought of that inspiring statement in the book of Psalms which reads: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? . . . If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me" (Psalm 139:7-10).

The driver was a student of Christian Science, and on many occasions through its teachings had proved the ever-presence of God and His power to guide and protect.

* * *

One time he was driving up a narrow mountain road and noticed a slackening of power on the steeper grades because of the rarefied atmosphere. But he kept on going because the viewpoint he was headed for was not much farther. A tree on the side of the road left just enough room for the car to pass within a few inches of a steep ravine.

As the car passed beyond the tree, a sudden rise in the road proved too much for it, and the motor stalled. Repeated attempts to start the car in the lowest gear failed. Backing up seemed far too hazardous, so he sat quietly in the car declaring God's presence even on this mountaintop. Suddenly he was led to release the brake, and without his being conscious of steering the car, it glided safely past the tree to a turnout, where there was space to turn around.

* * *

This incident illustrates how one may turn in full confidence to God wherever one happens to be and experience the heavenly Father's unfailing help. Christian Science explains that in reality one can never stray outside God's presence, for He is infinite Mind and man is His spiritual idea. Mind's ideas live and move in Mind, impelled by divine intelligence.

Whether one is driving or walking, his safety at busy street intersections is assured when he has firmly established in consciousness the fact that the one Mind is the source of all true identity, thought, and action. Materialistic thinking based on the false belief that life and intelligence have their source in a material body and brain is the cause of all fear, confusion, and unwise action.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 480): "Consciousness, as well as action, is governed by Mind, — is in God, the origin and governor of all that Science reveals. Material sense has its realm apart from Science in the unreal. Harmonious action proceeds from Spirit, God."

Our real selfhood is spiritually mental. We are actually the reflection of Spirit, continuously moving in perfect accord with Spirit, repeating the unerring and harmonious action of Spirit. We are not material identities as the material senses aver. And Spirit, Mind, being infinite, everywhere, we are never alone and can never act independently of the divine Mind. The human being who understands these truths and affirms them prayerfully is never at a loss to know what to do or where to turn.

* * *

The more one entertains loving thoughts and spiritual truths, the more clearly he realizes God's all-presence and the harmony of all creation. Christ Jesus understood that the heavenly Father was always with him and all His children. He said, "I am not alone, because the Father is with me" (John 16:32).

One can realize the divine presence in all the minutiæ of daily life. Peril, sin, pain, lack, discord, all are suppositions of God's absence. They can be destroyed by holding to the truth of divine Love's all-presence and infinite power. Good is always present; evil never is. There are no dangerous situations where God is, and He fills all space!

Whippoorwill in the woodlot

Not for decades—two or three—had anyone heard
the voice of that bird here. Last in the cornfield
to the south ten years ago, now out of the woodlot,
sweet and clear, the throbbing *whip-poor-will*,
while yet the peewee wept and the crows,
reluctant to relinquish day, flew prairieward aloft,
and the killdeer cried low over fields nearby.
Old Miss Lueders, who owned the grounds for long
(almost a century), said once, "Some things out here
have what you'd call proprietary rights—a skunk
or two, nighthawks, the whippoorwills."—And all
kept to the woodlot but the whippoorwills, gone
long ago before the pushing outward of the town.

Mother sat up in her bed to listen to that song
and rejoice at hearing once again that bird so long
beyond the reach of ear. What did he do here
for an hour of song after being gone so long,
so long? Had he come back to mark again the rights
abandoned years gone by? He sang from one corner
of the woodlot to the other through the dusk and dark
—only the one bird, no other—sang from under the ivy,
out of the oak and cedar, mothlike in the evening,
sang from the shed's roof at the wood's edge, and the line fence
to the west, quartering that ground and enclosing it within
the nostalgic sound of his song, filling the wood
and the house and the heart before he fled again
and left his unbearable loneliness and sweet pain.

AUGUST DERLETH

Birds of oak and beech woodlands

With the exception of the rock-dove, which inhabits rocky coastal districts throughout its range in northern Europe and Britain, the British columbids exhibit a considerable overlap in their habitat preferences. The wood-pigeon is primarily a bird of deciduous oak and beech woodlands, although in some parts of its range it is also associated with coniferous woodland. In such cases it is dependent on cultivated land for food supplies. . . . In Britain the wood-pigeon has become intimately associated with arable farming and frequently occurs in open country with only a few hedgerows and coppices, remnants of its ancestral haunts. In such habitats it is unable to live exclusively on woodland and forest glade food supplies, as it must have done in the past and still does in parts of its range. The stock-dove is typically found in more open woodland and parkland, although in Britain it shares exactly the same habitat as the wood-pigeon in many areas. It has also adapted itself, both in Britain and in the south of its range to rocky coasts and inland cliffs where it nests, thus occupying essentially the same habitat as the rock-dove. . . . Finally the turtle-dove prefers woodland edges and more open lowland with numerous copses, hedgerows and scrub areas. In Britain it frequently shares the same habitat as the wood-pigeon.

The plumage of the wood-pigeon is that of a woodland bird, whereas true field species like the partridge or sand-grouse have developed cryptic colours and patterns for these conditions. When disturbed, wood-pigeons fly back to tree cover, and with few exceptions the species has not emancipated itself from woodland for breeding, although in this respect there are clear indications that it has the capacity to do so. For example, in the relatively treeless Orkney Islands, where the wood-pigeon is a comparatively recent arrival, the species builds its nest in the long heather, and in the south of England it is not unusual to find nests built in corn-fields or in the long grass bordering hedgerows, especially in centers of high population density.—From "The Wood Pigeon," by R. K. Murton. Copyright, 1965, by R. K. Murton. Wm. Collins Sons, and Company, Ltd., London.

"SEASCAPE": *Watercolor by Ernest Haskell*

Salute

He who has sung
to beyond the season for singing—
all passion and wonder
brought, undiminished,
to the act of being:
still daily consumed
by that white blaze
and shaken, shaken
by the old amazements
though the tale itself
has been re-told
ten times seven

who knows now
no less than what
in the first tumult
of spring was known
of rage, grief, untempered love—
but now, grown skilled,
can tell us so;
now, grown tall,
looms like a tower
on his open shore
among shells, stars, birds, surf

of all men
(some would hold)
is the most dangerous
to have around:
being too close to innocence
for many to endure.

DORIS PEEL

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New industries and new political sentiments gain ground in Scotland

Scots talk 'freedom'

In 1952 the Scottish National Party had a membership of 2,000. Today the figure stands at 120,000 and it's growing rapidly. In fact, independence for Scotland (the party's declared policy), is no longer quite the fanciful thing it was a few years ago.

By John Parrott

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow, Scotland

BRITONS ARE PONDERING THESE predictions:

- The Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP) will win a clear majority of the Scottish seats at the next general election.
- Two years later it will have its own Parliament.
- If negotiations for independence are not under way within two months of securing the majority, the SNP members of Parliament at Westminster will be withdrawn to Scotland.

These SNP predictions, though fanciful to many, could be very close to becoming hard facts. Today no political party in Britain can afford to ignore the drive and advance of the SNP, especially since the next general election has to be held by spring, 1971.

"Put Scotland First" is the party's motto. Its ultimate aim is an independent Scotland similar to the independence Canada has from Britain. The SNP wishes Scotland to be a member of the Commonwealth with Queen Elizabeth II as its monarch.

Predictions realized

The nationalists' confidence that this will be achieved is as high as Ben Nevis. They have considerable cause for this: to date their previous predictions have become reality, as the following facts testify.

The SNP already has one MP—Mrs. Winifred Ewing. She won her seat at Hamilton on Nov. 24, 1967.

The SNP has won more than 200 local government seats.

Its graph for membership growth is headed firmly upward. In 1952 it had just 2,000 members with 20 branches. Today membership is at the 120,000 mark with 480 branches throughout the country.

The graph is the same for votes cast at general elections. At the 1964 election it trebled the vote it received in the 1959 election. Then in 1966 it doubled the 1964 vote to a total of 128,464. Today the SNP says it would receive 35-40 percent of the voting.

Labour a target

If the nationalists' confidence is proven to be well founded, none of the three major parties will look the same again in Scotland.

The government holds 44 seats today. The SNP expects to massacre this figure and leave Labour in single figures.

The Conservatives have 21 seats. Again the nationalists expect to make inroads but not to such an extent as with Labour. "The Conservatives are die-hards in some rural areas and we do not expect to win them over straight away," confided one SNP candidate.

In 1966 the Liberals won five seats. "They will be no more after the next election," was how another SNP candidate put it.

To the outsider this welter of predictions, facts, and growth figures has the air of a fairy tale. "Can it really come true?"

Strength gauged

Travel through the country shows nationalist strength is formidable. During the past two years the mood of Scotland has changed. It has also been the peak growth period of SNP. Many individuals who two years ago tended to joke about "those nationalists" find themselves partisans.

Ian Macdonald is the national organizer for the Scottish National Party. Once a farmer, he now is with the party full time. This is how he explains some of the causes for the nationalist surge:

"The first basic point is the great change in the function of government during the course of the last century," he quietly explains. "There has been a great increase in the power that the government has taken to itself: consider the proportion of taxes and wealth taken by it today."

Mr. Macdonald sees three main points arising from this change which he believes makes so many Scots feel that they must have their own government.

- The tendency for money collected in taxes to be spent in government. And for government contracts to be awarded to firms near the center of government.
- When government was concerned mainly with defense and foreign affairs, people were able to go ahead on their own. Today government manipulates the whole economy from income and purchase tax to nationalization. When dealing with detail like this it becomes increasingly difficult to do it efficiently when the population is as large as Britain's 55 million.

Economy shifting

- The United Kingdom has one of the largest populations under a single central government in the Western World. Most other large countries are federated.

"With independence we will be able to take real decisions on relevant economic and other problems" he concludes.

But Scotland's own economy, according to government spokesmen, is already showing signs of a swing away from the traditional heavy industries—coal, steel shipbuilding—to light industry. Of the traditional ones, coal is shrinking and modernizing. Shipbuilding has been completely regrouped.

Growth signs evident

Growth signs, they say, are evident. Since February this year the new Upper Clyde shipbuilding group has won more than £20 million ($48 million) worth of orders.

Manpower in light industry is increasing. In the engineering and electrical industry 145,000 were employed during 1959. By 1967 this had risen to 184,000. Similarly radio and electronics show expansion.

The critical unemployed percentage in relation to that of Great Britain's average is declining. In the 1962-63 depression it stood at 1.85 percent. This year it is at 1.55 percent.

In London there is much talk about Britain's economy being on the mend. Prime Minister Harold Wilson has talked about "an economic miracle" about to take place.

"Given this growth by the end of 1969," said a Labour supporter, "the SNP cause will lose its headway drastically."

The immediate counter from the nationalists is that too many people are now committed to their cause. And that they have gone too far with their achievements for anything or anyone to check them.

Present Scottish MPs clearly see this political threat.

Awareness urged

Hugh Brown, Labour MP for Provan, Glasgow, feels that it is the mood of the country that has to be changed.

"The mood is one of not accepting any sort of explanation for anything," he says. "The SNP is the most irrational thing to hit the political scene for a long while."

The $64,000 question for Mr. Brown and other politicians is, "How do you change the mood?"

"It is up to the government and other political parties to show their awareness of Scotland's demands," said a Labour supporter. "One way for the government is through its regional policies."

These policies aim at boosting the development areas of Britain by attracting new industry there with grants and loans. Practically the whole of Scotland is a development area.

Assembly proposed

On July 24 the government and British Aluminium announced the siting of a giant £37 million smelter plant at Invergordon, in the Highlands. It will provide work for 2,500 construction men starting this year and eventually 600 to 650 full-time jobs. It is regarded as marking the beginning of a potential new industrial area.

This, with the growth of light industries, the possible further devolution of government departments to Scotland, and a possible economic miracle could go some way toward stemming the nationalist flood.

Conservative leader Edward Heath has proposed a Scottish Assembly as a new means of expressing Scottish opinion on all its matters, to handle purely Scottish legislation at certain stages, and to act as a direct link with the Secretary of State for Scotland, Scottish ministers, and Parliament. A special committee has been announced to study and consider this proposal. Again this could help to stem the flood

Scottish MPs who make up the Scottish Grand Committee together with the other 10 public members have announced that it will sit in Edinburgh and not London. This committee handles all public bills relating exclusively to Scotland.

And again this could help to change opinion. Some nationalist supporters could well return to their original party colors.

Experience faulted

Yet already, the SNP claims, it is the largest card-carrying party in Scotland. And should Mr. Wilson lower the voting age from 21 to 18 the SNP expects its ranks to swell even further, for it commands a large following in this age group.

But one grave weakness exists for the SNP. That is its lack of experience in government — a point on which opponents pounce.

"This is one of the two reasons for our contesting local government elections," counters Ian Macdonald. "We will be able to show our ability and gain experience at this level. Also, because of the present political structure, we have got to break the other parties at all levels."

Other SNP members believe once the party is in control leading figures of the other parties could well join SNP ranks.

Policies listed

Backing their experience being gained at local government level is the formation of the party's policies. Its major ones are:

Economic; Seek membership in EFTA or EEC. Nonisolationism. Growth for first 10 years at least.

Finance; End credit squeeze. Cut bank rate. Increase borrowing and installment buying facilities. Tax ideas lean toward less direct and more indirect taxation.

Defense; Neutralist role, similar to Ireland's, with own defense forces. Join UN and NATO (if it still exists).

Education; Comprehensive seen as a good scheme but freedom of parents' choice must be kept.

Social; Maintain and improve present services. Increase pensions and relate them to cost of living. Use referendum for matters of conscience such as return of death penalty.

Election crucial

Without a doubt the Scottish Nationalist Party is becoming increasingly entrenched. Already it will take a great deal of checking by the other parties.

Certainly it provides Britain and Prime Minister Harold Wilson with one of the most intriguing and challenging political situations for a long time.

The next general election will be critical. The SNP fully appreciates this. Failure to win a majority or at least a large number of seats could lead to its rapid decline.

But success, they confidently assert, means independence.

Scottish determination

. . . exemplified by this hammer thrower

All photos by Alon Bond Associates

Mrs. Winifred Ewing

First of many MPs?

Nixon says Illinois will get top priority attention

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

The candidate was tanned, rested, and beaming from ear to ear. In addition to the campaign strategy picked up during his 10-day, post-convention stay in San Diego, GOP presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon appeared to have acquired a fresh supply of confidence and determination for the three-month campaign ahead.

Buoying him further were the more than 4,000 who turned out in this traditionally Republican town to hear his first official campaign speech on the State House steps. If there were any dissidents, they kept their thoughts to themselves.

Many in the audience were wearing not one but two or three Nixon buttons. Others carried placards—"Dick is our pick" and "Give Julie a White House wedding." When the crowd was not chanting "We want Nixon," it was clapping loud and long for the candidates' comments on law and order, inflation, and Vietnam.

Illinois strategic

And when the former Vice-President tried to mingle in the crowd to shake a few hands on this steamy August morning, the squeals of delight and brandishing of autograph books were of a variety usually reserved for Hollywood matinee idols.

The decision to have Mr. Nixon stop in Illinois for a rally and briefings with party leaders was reached only a few days before. The choice appeared strategic. Illinois was en route to talks with Eastern liberal members of the party. Couple this with pressure from Ray Page, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois and Mr. Nixon's downstate campaign manager, and the fact that Illinois is dubbed one of the six key states in the November balloting.

Mr. Nixon underlined the choice. Although he lost Illinois by a mere 8,850 votes in the 1960 election, he stressed it had given him the most delegate votes of any state at the Florida convention a few weeks ago.

On Nixon's 'must' list

"This is the heartland of America," he told the early morning crowd on the State House steps. "And when you win Illinois, you win America."

Later in a press conference in the Senate chambers, where he was considerably less jubilant and more guarded than on the steps, he added: "This state will receive top priority attention—it is on our 'must' list."

The issues he stressed were the same as those he hit hard in the primary battles. But Mr. Nixon did refine his definition of "law and order" at his press conference.

"If anyone suggests being for law and order is reactionary or racism, we accept that challenge. . . . We stand firmly for order that is not repressive but will provide for peaceful change. . . . You can't have progress without order."

Although many who turned out to see the GOP candidate had been for him in 1960, several said they thought there was a "new" Nixon and that this time he would win.

'No one else for me'

"People really didn't know him before," comments George G. Nimmo, former Springfield resident now from Florida. "He's coming on stronger this time and he has a lot more behind him. . . . No one else would do for me. If the Republicans had picked Rockefeller, I'd have voted for Wallace."

"I think people are ready for a little of that law and order he's been talking about," says Mrs. Lela Zelmer, who has been for Mr. Nixon from the start. "I don't think he's going to sell us out of Vietnam. . . . All the wars we've gotten into have been under the Democrats."

The downstate Nixon campaign headquarters on Springfield's Monroe Street reports a sizable increase in the number of teen-age volunteers in recent weeks.

Ted Henry, a 19-year-old student at Springfield Junior College, says he likes Mr. Nixon because he "takes a stand and proves it" and because he has matured into a "different" person over the last eight years. As a campaign worker and luggage carrier he had talked privately with the candidate for a few minutes after his arrival in Springfield and "he really listened."

Old mistakes watched

Mr. Nixon appears determined to avoid the mistakes he made in the 1960 election. His theme is "unity" as he pumps the state party ticket and stresses the need for a commitment to a "greater" America. He points out with some degree of pride that "probably no living American, with the exception of Everett Dirksen, has campaigned more than I have in this state."

On the whole the past serves him positively. But there are times when it comes back to "nag" him. In front of the Nixon campaign headquarters in Springfield a man sells you a choice of buttons bearing Nixon photos. All are 50 cents—and you can choose between the younger 1960 picture of Mr. Nixon or the modern 1968 version.

In any case, one Springfield resident was sure he wouldn't want a part of either campaign — "How'd you like to have Nixon's schedule?" he said to no one in particular. "You wouldn't get to sleep for about three solid months."

Humphrey challenge rustles in Chicago

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The Illinois delegation is stirring with talk of "something in the wind." By this is meant that an effective challenge to the convention favorite, Hubert H. Humphrey, may really lie ahead.

This kind of speculation tends to take on the appearance of political reality as one moves among Democratic delegates and the press.

Everyone here seems to want some excitement, particularly after the relatively dull political exercise that was just completed in Miami Beach.

Then while watching the drama unfold here in the credentials hearings, it is easy for one to accept the thesis that a tight contest for the presidential nomination is in prospect.

Seats challenged

There have been said to be as many as 1,300 Democratic delegates whose seats could be lost in these reential challenges.d c credential challenges. Right there, one could argue, lies the possibility that the convention could be opened up.

But more careful counts here are putting the delegate challenges at some thing below 600. And of these less than 200 are deltgates who were seen as solidly in sup[illegible] of Vice-President Hlmphrey.

New delegate counts put Mr. Humphrey at about 1,000 with 1,312 needed to win.

First ballot victory?

Thus a sober appraisal of the convention outcome must place Mr. Humphrey, as of now, within a hair of victory on the first ballot.

In fact, the Vice-President actually looks closer to that first ballot win than did Ricahrd M. Nixon at a comparable time before the GOP convention balloting.

In Chicago a week before the convention the Vice-President told 600 members of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks that he would "mobilize all the resources of this nation to put down looting, violence, and crime" if he is elected president.

At the same time the National Mobilization Committee has announced plans for a march on Convention Hall and a possible confrontation with police next Wednesday, the night of balloting for the presidential nomination.

Police in readiness

Rennie Davis, coordinator of the National Mobilization Committee's convention plans, says he is confident that as many as 100,000 persons will come to Chicago and join the demonstrations.

However, city officials say they are expecting less than one-fourth of that number to take part in demonstrations. But that would come to about 25,000.

Thus, the chief excitement here may come on the outside, not the inside, of the convention.

Mayor Richard J. Daley is seeking to contain any violence through a heavy show of potential force. Some 15,000 police will be available to handle any incidents.

'Mary Poppins' in Turkey?

This scene is from Turgut Demirag's "Tale of a Mountain," which has been called a kind of mixture of "Poppins" and "The Sound of Music"—pleasing a producer who seeks both quality and popular success.

Filmmaking: success, Turkish style

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

By Kimmis Hendrick

Istanbul

When Turgut N. Demirag was 13, somebody gave him a Pathé movie camera. This led to vast experiments. By the time Turgut finished Turkey's equivalent of junior college, he knew he must make films.

But in those days, not far back, Turkish parents of substance wanted assured futures for their sons. Moviemaking looked sketchy. So when Turgut's father asked him, "What's next?" Turgut chose the path of filial discretion.

"I want to become an agricultural engineer," he said, "and study in the United States."

This led straight to the University of California at Berkeley. Turgut studied agricultural engineering one semester. Then he wrote his father, "Do you want me to be a mediocre engineer or a successful maker of motion pictures?" "The latter, of course," replied his father. In no time, Turgut was getting his degree in the cinema department of the University of Southern California.

Offices behind a mosque

Now Turgut Demirag is one of Turkey's six film producers with enough successes and enough capital to be moving ahead at a time when Turkish film production is tightening its belt.

Exuberantly private-enterprise in approach, the Turkish film industry, which made 200 movies in 1967, is making only 160 in 1968. Mr. Demirag sees much the same thing happening here that has been happening in Hollywood. More and more, production is in the hands of the relatively few who know the market and make money.

Turkey, especially Istanbul, looks like a movie set. It's the world's crossroads between East and West. To find Mr. Demirag's offices, we prowled through bazaars, asked innumerable friendly people who gave different directions. Nobody told us the Demirag offices were right behind the one conspicuous landmark on Istikal Caddesi, a tiny mosque we passed a dozen times a day.

Istanbul seems like a place where the whole world can feel at home but nobody is certain of directions. Except Turgut Demirag. He has a well-defined objective.

Like other Turkish filmmakers, he's been making movies at a pace that would stagger Hollywood. "Eleven last year," he says with a smile, "but this year I'm cutting it down to five or six."

Turkish people are movie-hungry. The country has 500 movie theaters and 1,000 "garden movies" for outdoor showing. Villages get films in 16mm., cities in 35mm. Audiences are clamoring for quality. Turkey has a reputation for having turned out hundreds of terribly poor pictures and people don't want these any more.

That's one reason Mr. Demirag's company is cutting production. He's determined to stress quality.

Peasants and popularity

As elsewhere, comments Mr. Demirag, Turkey gets two kinds of films—the kind critics admire and the kind big audiences enjoy. In Turkey right now, the critical preference points up the social dichotomy of Turkish life, the chasm between peasants and city progressives.

Movie critics like films that show up peasants' problems. The critics, in other words, tend toward the left—or so Mr. Demirag sees it.

He says he has a social conscience but that his main motive in making movies is to entertain. Hollywood people who have seen his recent "Tale of a Mountain" call it a sort of mix of "Mary Poppins" and "The Sound of Music." That pleases Mr. Demirag.

His work didn't get mentioned in Turkey's recent film festival. He didn't expect it would. Prizes all went, he observes, to films dealing with the peasants' social struggle. But Turkey's chief newspaper took a popularity poll that gave Mr. Demirag three first prizes—for direction, production, and best film.

More than a producer

. . . is Istanbul's Turgut N. Demirag, who not only finds the money for his films but writes, directs—and puts the make-up on the actors.

Intriguingly, he has had success in selling his pictures to neighboring leftist countries.

Turks like Hollywood movies. Of imported films, 80 percent come from the United States. But Turks like Turkish movies most. Their preference stands 60-40 for domestic versus foreign films.

Young Mr. Demirag doesn't hesitate a minute to concede that he likes catering to popular taste. But he adds that he's no cut-and-dried producer. He won't make a second film just like a first success. Always he must be trying something new. Like the teen-ager with a Pathé camera, he's still an experimenter.

Money and make-up

It's not accurate, really, just to call him a producer. He is. That means he raises the money for his movies and manages their financial development. "And there's no cinema bank in Turkey," he observes. "We've got nothing like the Bank of America."

But Mr. Demirag also writes his scripts. He directs. He even puts the make-up on his actors. "Our make-up people aren't good enough," he says with a grin.

Much of the time he's his own cameraman. He does all the publicity photography. Turkey, with its love of theater, provides him with capable actors, or he'd probably be playing all the roles. Mr. Demirag gives the impression of thoroughly appreciating his staff but of being reluctant to let anybody else do for him what he can do himself.

Now, he says, his course is clear.

"I must make international films. And so now I go to all the film festivals. Even if I don't win prizes, I get attention. French distributors are handling my films and I'm working toward an entry for the Academy Awards."

What about his spare time?

"You mean," he laughs, "if I have any! Well, what there is of it goes to my children." Mr. Demirag picks up a color shot from "Tale of a Mountain" that shows some teen-age girls in a schoolroom. He points to one of the prettiest. "That," he says proudly, "is my daughter."

Advertisement

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Water poloists use every swim stroke

By Cliff Gewecke
Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Water polo is no sport for sissies.

But neither is it quite as rough—with those out-of-breath "dunkings," that underwater "combat"—as some may have pictured it.

"The man with the strongest legs has the advantage," says Ron Crawford, a two-time Olympian, "because if you can keep your opponent's hips down he can't react as quickly."

Underwater, invisible to the referee's wary eye, there may be a lot of leg grasping and tugging. But above water this is a skillfully played, often exciting-to-watch seven-men-per-team sport.

And the primary skill is what 1964 Olympic team coach Urho Saari terms "waterman-ship—or the ability to handle yourself in the water."

"Mostly, it's a swimming game that requires position control and stability in the water," says Saari. "The passing [of the soccer-size ball] is natural. Kids get it from having played basketball and baseball."

Water polo was originated in Great Britain during the 1870's by soccerists who wanted to try their land-based sport on water. But poloists today say it contains the passing of basketball, the body contact of ice hockey, and the strategy (and goalie) of soccer.

"You can advance the ball by dribbling [swimming with it] but passing is much quicker," says Crawford, who'll be competing in his third consecutive Olympic Games this October.

"We spend 20 to 40 minutes each workout just passing. You'll usually pass one-handed dry [out of the water to the intended receiver] and to his strong hand. When he's in the hole, though, you might pass it to him wet [into the water]."

As in basketball, soccer, or hockey, water polo defenses are basically either full-court or drop back to a zone press. The "hole" is the area in front of the 10-foot-wide (and 3-foot-high) goal net that a team with the ball tries to maneuver toward to get a good shot.

Egg-beater kick

"During a game you'll use every swimming stroke—back, breast, crawl, and dolphin [to race to a free ball]." says Crawford. "And when you're in the hole, ready to score, you'll use the egg-beater kick [like the breaststroke kick, except you kick one leg, then the other].

"Your legs, and free arm, provide support as you prepare to score," Crawford continued. "And there are a variety of shots—the hook, the layout, the backwards, the drive-in.

"When you have time you fake a shot and put the goalie on the bottom [out of position] before actually shooting. But the best shot comes from the crossover pass [one side to the other]. It's usually so quick the goalie can't react and he's caught out of position."

Speed and quickness, and strength of swimming, are especially critical. This is an area where Crawford feels the United States —seventh in the 1960 Olympics and ninth in 1964—has an advantage over even such perennial powers as Hungary, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union.

"American swimmers are the fastest in the world," he says. "And now we also have European know-how [the United States team toured Europe last summer].

"We used to rely on specialists. But now we play a very mobile game. And we have scorers who can defend, and defenders who can also score if need be.

"I honestly think," Crawford stressed, "that this year we'll win America's first Olympic medal in water polo."

"We'll have more 'animals' than a United States team has ever had," agreed assistant Olympic coach Monte Nitzkowski. "But when the sport is played in all 50 states—that's when we'll really have a team! Right now water polo is pretty much confined to California, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York."

Golf

New York

Touring professional golfers, at odds with the Professional Golfers' Association, announced the formation of their own organization to be known as American Professional Golfers with headquarters in New York.

Closer look at a retiring star

Maris had courage to react

By Ed Rumill
Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

The National League is losing one of its "old pros" at the end of this season and he will be missed. Roger Maris, the veteran outfielder, has announced his retirement from the St. Louis Cardinals when the 1968 schedule runs out.

Meanwhile, the man who hit 61 home runs for the New York Yankees back in 1961 will continue to play a key role in the Cards' run toward a second straight pennant and World Series.

Maris not only is heading for a lucrative job outside of baseball, but he is anxious to spend more time with his family. Next season will be his first away from baseball since 1953, when he broke in with the Fargo-Moorhead club in the Northern League.

Avoiding the controversial

The things that I shall remember most about Roger Maris have nothing to do with the mechanics of the game. He shall be remembered first of all as a warm, pleasant, cooperative young man around the clubhouse or standing at the batting cage waiting for his swings at the plate.

There are those who will protest this image —indeed, perhaps laugh at it. But here is one writer who has always found the oft-criticized outfielder a willing, understanding man in an interview or while no more than passing the time of day. If there are those who have trouble with him, I have to think that they are much to blame; because the Roger Maris that I have been privileged to know for more than a decade has always had time to talk baseball.

Of course, it is the policy of this newspaper to avoid controversy for controversy's sake. I am sure Maris appreciated this in our occasional meetings. In fact, we often made jokes about "loaded" subjects that were connected to him by other members of the writing fraternity.

"I never did see any sense to stirring up trouble among ballplayers," Maris once said. "Most writers and sports editors may think the fans like to read that stuff. But I wonder."

No place to hide

One of the most popular Maris-Rumill subjects is Ted Williams. Roger is always interested in what the former Red Sox star is doing, for he admires him greatly. "Ted had the courage of his convictions right to the end of his playing days," said Maris. "I admire that."

Both Williams and Maris reacted similarly when approached on the controversial. They reacted, at times, as if they intended to tear up the clubhouse. But can you blame them? When a newsman deliberately tries to stir up a fuss in pursuit of a story, he should expect a bombastic response. Williams and Maris have always had the courage to react in protest. That was their right, though both were soundly criticized for it.

The most difficult period in the Maris career was during and immediately following that 61-homer spurt seven years ago. It was one of the all-time great individual offensive efforts and had to be treated by the press as such. But the demands on the outfielder were unbelievable. The pressures were constant and heavy. No one ballplayer ever got such attention. And Maris would be the first to admit that it was hard for him to take.

"They never let me up," he says. "I wanted to run and hide. But there was no place to run."

Middle man in rallies

Though Maris had pennant-winning years in a Yankee uniform, there can be no doubt that two of his happiest are these last two with the Cardinals. There are several reasons and they all point to a contentment within the Redbird clubhouse that never quite existed in New York. "I'm more relaxed here and playing is more fun," he told me.

"Roger has been an inspiration to the younger players," said Red Schoendienst, the Cardinal manager. "Just having him around has raised the stature of the club."

Much overlooked in the Maris career is his right fielding. They have talked mostly about his bat and those 61 home runs. But few right fielders of his time have done a more complete job in that area. "It's an old line, but he covers his position like a blanket," Schoendienst said. "And no base runner takes liberties with his throwing arm."

In the Cardinals' 1967 flag effort, Maris contributed just nine home runs, his lowest figure as a big-league regular. But he was always advancing teammates with right-side singles or ground balls. "He was the middle man in an awful lot of rallies," said Schoendienst.

The majors will be a lot poorer without Maris in '69.

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Awaiting service

Mary Ann Eisel, No. 1 domestic seed, studies her opponent, looking intently for a clue to the impending service during play in the United States Amateur Championships at Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Munich rips into '72 preparations

By Art Spander
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich

If Mexico City, where the 1968 summer Olympics are scheduled, is really the land of mañana, or tomorrow, then Munich must be the land of the day after tomorrow.

That, it seems, is when the Germans think they must finish work on their own Summer Olympics—the 1972 Games.

Although the youth of the world will not assemble in Mexico for several months, Munich is looking four years into the future when the multicolored rings of the Olympic flag will fly over Bavaria.

A permanent headquarters has been established, replete with golden plaques on the doors, and work has begun on a subway that will speed from he doors of the Rathaus, or city hall, to the stadium site three miles away.

Indeed, most of the streets in the downtown area have been ripped up for the underground. And Munich, to some residents, looks like it did after World War II —gaping holes in the streets, bricks stacked in dusty piles and workers wandering through the chaos.

And before it gets better, it will get worse. Construction of the stadia—the main arena for track and field, the swimming stadium and several other smaller works —are to begin in the spring.

The Olympic site is on the edge of a low hill, a hill formed from the rubble of the war hauled to the vacant area north of the city center. Thus, the project will be like a phoenix, rising from the ashes of the past.

"Construction will cost 800 million marks [$200 million]," said Sieglinde Strasser, secretary to the press director of the German Olympic Committee. "But that will include the undergrounds and the roads connecting the site with the downtown area."

It will not, however, include the cost of several hotels which must be built by the time the Games begin, Aug. 26, 1972. Munich, a city of 1.3 million, is not exactly the tourist center of Europe, or even Germany. The 100,000-plus spectators who are expected to attend the Olympics may find themselves using the new subway for sleeping as well as riding.

The main stadium, which is to be constructed partly on the sloping rubble heap, will seat 90,000. Designed by the architectural firm of Behnisch and Partners (they earned the rights to plan the entire Olympic site in a nationwide competition) the stadium will be partially covered by an unusual roof that looks more like several army tents than a cement slab.

"Most all events will be held at the one site," said Fraulein Strasser. "The cycling, basketball, swimming, and gymnastic arenas will be there. Only the swimming and rowing will not be in Munich."

Nigeria plans Biafra blitz in change-of-war strategy

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Federal Nigeria, its armies alerted on all fronts, is poised to smash the rudimentary Biafran military machine and to assume total command in the shrinking Ibo heartland.

Neither Nigeria nor its allies now make any secret of the fact that the federal government plans a blitzkrieg on Biafra to finish off the civil war once and for all.

According to highly reliable sources here in London, present fierce fighting in the battle-scarred zones, interpreted as a "final assault" on Biafra, is but a prelude to the big showdown.

These sources say the assault is imminent and awaits only improved weather conditions now that the rainy season is virtually over.

They add that the offensive is the climax to a giant military build-up which has been under way for several weeks.

Quick end to war sought

If successful, the proposed campaign could mean a military end to the war within a month. But such an attack will almost certainly arouse fresh waves of virulent condemnation from relief organizations and from those critics who believe the Biafrans are victims of genocide.

The federal Nigerians, in turn, are impatient with Biafran stalling tactics both at the talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and in agreeing to a mercy corridor to bring food and supplies to starving thousands. Such tactics have encouraged hawkish reactions.

This urgent desire on the federal side to thrust into the Ibo heartland nevertheless reflects a dramatic change in military strategy.

Hitherto federal army commanders were instructed only to defeat and encircle the enemy, pin them down into a confined territory, and then to sit out the siege in the hope that the Biafrans, realizing the futility of the struggle, would seek amnesty.

But the picture was changed by Biafran determination to fight on at all costs, and the very real possibility of external armed assistance to Biafra either through direct or indirect French channels.

The Nigerians now believe the war should be ended quickly and dramatically with field commanders itching to penetrate the last Biafran strongholds.

Biafran strongholds listed

These bastions now appear to be:

- Aba, scene of recent fighting which though not yet besieged may well be threatened.
- Owerri, an important junction with its roads improvised as Biafran airstrips.
- Umuahia, Col. C. Odumegwu Ojukwu's headquarters since withdrawing from his former capital of Enugu and perhaps the last Biafran city of any consequence not yet in federal territory.

All three towns are within a small triangle of the Ibo heartland, now bursting with thousands of refugees.

In the last 14 months this resources-rich breakaway state has shrunk to a third of its original size—from approximately the size of the British Isles to an area only a little larger than Wales or the state of Vermont.

It remains to be seen whether in the next crucial weeks Biafra can lean on external assistance and so hold on to its contracting borders or whether the federal Nigerians can successfully launch an anticipated lightning offensive that will end the struggle —at least militarily speaking.

★Israel pushes toward self-reliance in arms

Continued from Page 1

as an instrument of policy. In the case of many smaller states in Africa and Asia, arms supplies from Israel, which would not necessitate commitments to either world bloc, might be as welcome in a few years hence as Israeli technical assistance is now.

For several years, Israel has been manufacturing under license the French Fouga Magister jet which, although designed as a training plane, has been frequently used in combat. Last year, an Israeli firm signed a contract for local production of the American jet Commander, a small civilian aircraft.

Aviation potential?

Israel's future potential in the field of aviation can be gauged from the fact that the state-owned "Bedek" aircraft repair and maintenance plant at Lydda Airport has been certified for years to service foreign aircraft. And a few weeks ago the United States authorities decided to recognize certificates of airworthiness issued by Israel's Department of Civil Aviation.

In the sphere of naval construction, the Israeli Navy revealed last week that it has bought two merchant ships and had them converted at the Haifa dockyards into naval units. The dockyards operate at a loss, i.e., it would be cheaper to buy ships from abroad. Prior to the six-day war, closing down the yards was seriously considered. And the decision to keep them at work seems to have been prompted by considerations of security.

But while ships and aircraft may be a long-range target, other industries connected with defense are experiencing such prosperity that some economists have voiced the fear it may lead to inflation and throw the country's industrial setup out of balance.

Gone are the economic-retrenchment days of 1966 and early 1967 with their unemployment that sometimes rose to 100,000. Instead, the metal and electronics industries now suffer from a 10 percent labor shortage. And although the Histadrut, the General Federation of Labor, has agreed to a wage freeze until the end of next year, some factories are said to pay disguised wage boosts to skilled workers to prevent them from accepting tempting offers from rival firms.

Labor shortage acute

The shortage of labor is beginning to become so acute that Finance Minister Zeev Sharef has gone on record as favoring the admission of Arab workers from the occupied territories if political and social difficulties could be removed.

It seems that only as a consequence of the six-day war, the procurement staff of the Defense Ministry has become aware of its country's industrial strength, with the result that manufacturers are flooded with orders they are not properly equipped to cope with. Thousands of defense items which used to be imported, now are made here, sometimes with grotesque results of duplication. The Defense Ministry has a list of 4,000 accredited suppliers which includes 300 in the crucial metal branch alone. Nevertheless, strict quality control is enforced on all defense products, so much so that surplus output is sold without difficulty to foreign countries.

Cost poses problem

Defense officials do not permit publication of production or export figures but say that if local defense plants could increase their output, exports could be raised severalfold. This would be of particular importance to Israel, because defense exports yield an added value of 75 percent.

The greatest problem in this connection, however, is not so much Israel's capacity to become a producer of sophisticated armaments, like Sweden or Switzerland, but the enormous cost involved in investment and production for current armament needs.

Thet defense budget for the current year is $800-700 million out of a total state budget of some $2 billion. For the citizen this has entailed a crushing tax burden, one of the highest in the world, to which this year a voluntary loan of half a month's income was added. For next year, the Finance Minister has refused to promise that he will not raise taxes still further.

British say Soviets strayed in trawler

By Reuters

London

A Soviet trawler has been chased and boarded by the British Navy, the Defense Ministry reports. It was alleged to be fishing within Britain's 12-mile territorial fishing limit off the Shetland Islands, at the northern tip of Scotland.

The trawler was towed to Lerwick, Scotland, by the British coastal minesweeper Belton, which was on fishery-protection patrol.

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July retail sales spotlight economy

By Leonard H. Lempert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For three months prior to the raising of income taxes by Congress, consumers showed little inclination to raise their level of spending. With imposition of the federal income-tax surcharge in July, however, a burst of consumer spending resulted in the largest monthly increase in retail store sales in more than two years.

Even while consumers were more or less biding their time between March and June, they were doing so by maintaining an all-time high level of spending. Thus, the major increase in July was far and away a new record.

The July gain in retail sales was easily the most impressive happening among the economic statistics shown in charting the economy.

The performance was spurred by another large monthly increase in auto sales. Since the end of 1967, when auto buying was recovering from the effects of the Ford strike, sales by the automotive group of retailers have risen nearly 24 percent. But sales of retail stores excluding autos have risen less than 7 percent.

Installment debt rises

Accompanying the boom in auto sales has been a massive increase in the growth rate of consumer installment debt. The increase in installment debt in June was 65 percent greater than the increase in December, 1967. July figures are not yet available, but undoubtedly were higher than June.

The July improvement in other measures of the economy was almost timid in comparison with the 3 percent retail-sales rise.

The unemployment - rate improvement from 3.8 percent to 3.7 was similar in magnitude, but such a move is commonplace in unemployment from month to month. Moreover, the ratio remained unfavorable compared to May's 3.5 percent.

The number of employed workers in nonagricultural jobs actually showed a smaller gain in July than in June.

In personal income, July's gain only equaled that in June.

The step-up in industrial production in July was also the same as it was the previous month. It amounted to only 0.4 percent which is a long way from the 3 percent gain in retail sales.

Slower quarter forecast

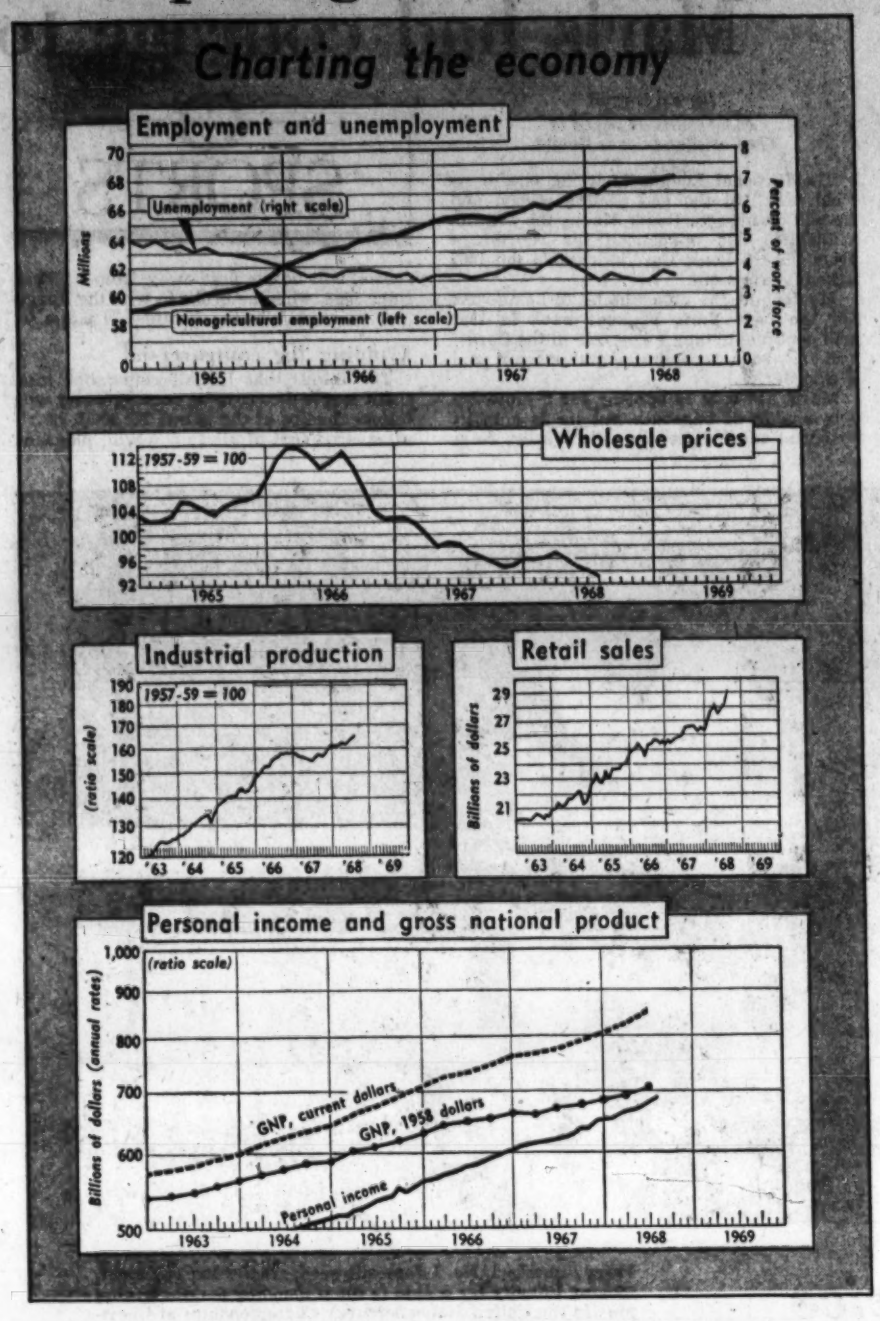
The general expectation has been that third-quarter gross national product will show a considerably smaller gain than it did in the second quarter. This is still deemed probable. But should consumer buying continue to defy probability by rising in August and September as it did in July, third-quarter GNP could soar above the second quarter.

While the consumer was out on his phenomenal July shopping spree, the index of wholesale basic commodity prices fell further to the lowest level in nearly five years.

Some analysis is needed to understand how wholesale commodity prices can drop when consumer prices are soaring.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index measures the price movements on commodity markets of 22 basic raw materials from which most finished goods are made. It excludes highly fabricated commodities whose prices reflect relatively large fixed costs.

The commodities followed are foodstuffs (butter, cocoa, beans, corn, cottonseed oil, hogs, lard, steers, sugar, and wheat) and raw industrial materials (burlap, copper scrap, cotton, hides, lead scrap, print cloth, rosin, rubber, steel scrap, tallow, tin, wool tops, and zinc).



Materials not key factor

Prices of those commodities tend to respond more to changes in the industrial sector than they do to overall economic conditions. Thus the downtrend in commodity prices in 1966-67 corresponded to weakness in the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production. Broader measures of general economic conditions — GNP, employment, retail sales, and personal income —showed no corresponding flabbiness.

The ironic downtrend in commodity prices —when inflation has been threatening to gallop—emphasizes that increases in consumer prices are attributable to factors other than the cost of their basic ingredients.

The resumption of a downtrend in commodity prices, following a few months of stabilizing, may reflect an expected letdown in the industrial sector in the months ahead, as the steel industry adjusts to the end of the strike-threat buildup.

In a similar experience in 1962, following an agreement by steelworkers not to strike, these basic commodity prices fell rather sharply as steel output was drastically curtailed.

Subdued industrial activity and the further impact of the income-tax surcharge that lies ahead may well make the major increase in consumer buying in July the last strong upsurge for some time to come.

Bremen move

New group promotes inter-German trade

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

The long and tangled history of inter-German trade has acquired a new wrinkle, with the formation of a so-called trade association of West and East Germany.

With separate headquarters in Bremen and East Berlin, the group is composed of private West German businessmen and Communist East German trade officials.

Purpose of the association, according to its West German founders, is to strengthen and develop the flow of trade between West and East Germany.

To this end West German businessmen involved will attempt through contacts with Bonn officials, chambers of commerce, and other trade organizations to reduce political hindrances to a smooth functioning of interzonal trade.

In fact, the West German Government has made such substantial concessions to the East Germans on trading terms that it is hard to see what more the new trade association can accomplish.

Bonn officials cool

Qualified West German observers label the new trade association a fringe outfit, with little or no representation by big business.

The West German Government and the bulk of West German traders cooperate through a working association for interzonal trade. This, from the Bonn standpoint, will remain the major focus of inter-German trade.

Bonn officials do not hide their coolness toward the new Bremen association, in itself the outgrowth of an earlier committee for the advancement of German trade, now defunct. An official source said the disbanded group had been politically motivated.

Whatever else it may be, the Bremen-East Berlin association is symptomatic of a slow but steady thickening of unofficial contacts across the Iron Curtain which divides Germany.

Imbalance curbs flow

Interzonal trade, meanwhile, conducted under a 1951 agreement, amended in 1960, already is remarkably free of the ebb and flow of political pressures between East Berlin and Bonn.

The main factor limiting trade is the inability of East Germany to sell enough in West Germany to finance its West German imports. East Berlin perennially is in the red in interzonal trade.

Inter-German trade during the first six months of 1968, for example, dropped 7 percent below the level of the previous year. This coincided with a tough East German political stance against Bonn.

Yet the main reason for the trade slippage was East Germany's effort to balance its books. The only way open was for East Germany to cut down on purchases from West Germany.

In the first half of 1967, West Germany sold $206 million worth of goods to East Germany, buying in return only $149 million worth of East German products. This deficit of $57 million was added to a $90 million imbalance piled up in 1966.

In 1968, therefore, East Germany sold more to West Germany ($162 million) and bought less ($168 million). This reduced the East German deficit—for 1968, that is—to $6 million.

Concessions initiated

Despite an overall decline in trade, East German sales to West Germany had mounted by 9.1 percent in the first half of 1968 over the same period last year.

It was recognized here that East Germany could not afford to widen its trading deficit with West Germany. To make things easier, the West German Government quietly initiated a variety of trade concessions to the East Germans.

West German businessmen were allowed to offer East German buyers 180-day credits. The credit line thus established has been reckoned as high as $150 million.

Bonn also abolished its right to cancel trade contracts for political reasons. Though never invoked, this revocability clause had made it difficult for East German economists to plan with surety.

Some quotas removed

West Germany also removed quotas on 82 categories of soft goods in interzonal trade. East German imports are taxed generally lower than the common external tariff level of the European Economic Community.

Further, West German exports to East Germany are exempted by Bonn from the 11 percent added-value tax, to which all goods sold within West Germany itself are subject.

These, plus other concessions, were not in themselves enough to permit East Germany to balance its books.

That is why—for economic reasons, not political—interzonal trade has slumped relatively from its high point in 1966, when East Germany ran deeply into debt.

BUSINESS

Gains buoy AMC after lean years

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A fresh breeze is curling down the corporate halls of the American Motors building in Detroit these days. And it doesn't seem to be all from the air-conditioning fans, either.

Having survived a long string of lean auto-sales years, AMC looks to 1969 with renewed optimism and vitality. And its executives, bouncy, confident, reflect this new outlook.

For one thing, the company seems to be making some money for a change.

Speaking before the international press at the unveiling of its '69 car line here, William V. Luneburg, president, declared that "in the nine months of our fiscal year through June 30, we accomplished a $50 million turnaround in automotive profitability."

Net earnings from automotive operations in that period were $7.3 million, compared with a net loss of $43.3 million in the same period a year ago.

Debt reduced

Smiling, he said that "our bank debt has been reduced from $95 million early last year to a balance of $28.6 million as of Aug. 1."

For the nine months since Oct. 1, worldwide wholesale sales were 258,855 units, compared with 230,877 units in the same period last year—a rise of 12 percent—with every month of the last 10 showing a gain. A year ago Mr. Luneburg remarked that "it would be a mistake to write off American Motors." Now the company seems to have the best chance for recovery since its fortunes began to decline in the early 1960's.

The fourth-in-size U.S. auto manufacturer, formed with the merger of Nash and Hudson in the early '50's, in the last 15 months has peeled off its two nonautomotive operations: first Rediseo, the company's credit and finance organization, sold to Chrysler; and now Kelvinator, sold to White Consolidated Industries in June for $24 million.

AMC now is in the auto business only—"and to stay," insists its top-level management.

Buyers suspicious

For years the company has faced a reluctant public, motorists unwilling to take a chance on Rambler because of suspicions, only too real, that the company could be out of business in the next week.

Yet now AMC is doing what almost nobody thought the company could ever do — build up its showroom traffic, and especially draw in the young car buyer, the hot-car set, to take a look. And they're buying, many of them.

William V. Luneburg

The president of American Motors Corporation predicts that sales of 300,000 1969 models will prove that the nation's smallest automaker can survive in competition with the auto giants.

By introducing its sales-pacing Javelin a year ago, and its performance-oriented AMX in the spring, plus burning up a few racetracks in the process, the company finally has got the attention of the young car buyer.

"This is not an easy thing to do," says Mr. Luneburg, "especially when you are working against a firmly entrenched attitude that your cars are not competitive in performance."

"I rather enjoy getting the 'Hey, Javelin, where's the goldfish bowl' greeting that seems to have caught the fancy of the young set," he smiles.

Dealer morale boosted

The Javelin-AMX buyer is 15 years younger than the 1967 average owner.

Not only are sales and profits up, but the company's dealership organization, eroding over the past several years, is beginning to stabilize—and the dealers are making some money. And not only profits, but net worth and working capital also are up. Dealer morale has got a big lift.

Every auto company wants to keep its car buyers in the family. Owner loyalty, a problem over the years at AMC, has improved from a low point of 43 percent 2½ years ago to 49 percent in the first half of 1968.

Conquests, in which a car buyer turns in a competing make, is up from 38 per 100 a year ago to 77 per 100 this year, moving AMC from last to second place among the Big Four automakers.

Used-car prices are up over a year ago, a significant factor when a motorist thinks about buying a new car.

It's too early to say that the company is out of the bog completely. But by quick footwork, know-how, and confidence, and especially by a few hard-headed decisions which few people thought AMC executives ever would make, the company has managed to pull itself out of the quicksand.

Choice essential

With engineering headed by John Adamson, styling by Dick Teague, and Roy D. Chapin Jr. at the helm as chairman, American Motors would seem to have a winning combination.

Few people wanted AMC to go out the exhaust pipe. Least of all its Big Three competitors. Motorists want a choice. More than a quarter of a million buyers chose a Rambler for '68.

So far as the company was concerned, the 1967 fiscal year was a rescue operation. Things couldn't have been much worse and still permit the company to stay in the auto business. The '68 fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30, is a year of recovery, according to Mr. Luneburg. "But 1969," he says, "is a year that will validate our credentials as a viable and long-lived member of the automobile business."

No one at 14250 Plymouth Road, AMC's Detroit address, expects sudden success. Says Mr. Luneburg: "We plan no spectaculars or miracles, although at American Motors these days one becomes accustomed to the unexpected."

Indicating his confidence in the '69 cars, he predicts 300,000 sales in the next year.

Water-project bill signed

By the Associated Press

Austin, Texas

President Johnson has signed the $1.7 billion water-projects authorization bill.

The bill authorizes construction of 70 flood control, navigation, and beach-erosion projects.

It also raises by $496 million the amount that may be appropriated for 13 river-basin projects now under way.

Five firms boost prices on corrugated boxes

Business roundup

New York

Five major producers of corrugated cardboard boxes have posted price increases ranging from 3 to 5 percent.

The five are Weyerhaeuser Company, St. Regis Paper Company, International Paper Company, Union Camp Corporation, and Mead Corporation. They laid the increase to higher costs.

Other boxmakers said they are studying the price rise.

Kidde discusses merger

Belleville, N.J.

Walter Kidde & Co. says it has held preliminary discussions with Pacific Intermountain Express Company of Oakland, Calif., about a possible merger.

Pacific Intermountain is a transcontinental trucking firm.

Walter Kidde manufactures safety, security and fire-protection equipment, as well as various other industrial, commercial, and consumer products.

Yields rise and fall

Washington

Yields on 91-day Treasury bills averaged 5.123 percent at this week's auction, up slightly from 5.084 percent last week.

On 182-day bills, however, average yields dipped to 5.220 percent from the Aug. 12 average of 5.273 percent.

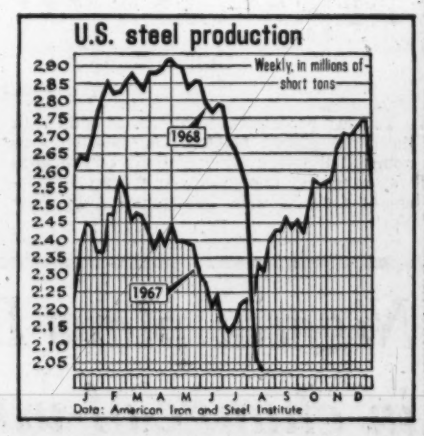
S&Ls increase mortgage loans

By the Associated Press

Washington

Savings and loans associations carried an unusually heavy share of mortgage lending in the fiscal year that ended June 30, the Federal Home Loan Bank board reported.

S&Ls affiliated with the Federal Home Loan Bank boosted their mortgage lending during the fiscal year by 50 percent—$14.6 billion to $22 billion — chairman John E. Horne of the agency said.



Steel output again dips

New York

Steel output slipped 1.7 percent more last week to the lowest point since October, 1965.

The American Iron and Steel Institute said production dipped to 2.03 million tons from 2.07 million the previous week.

For the year to date, production totals 90 million tons, 15.8 percent above the 77.8 million tons in the same period last year.

Stock-market comment

Reynolds & Company: "Considering the degree to which the market may have already discounted many uncertainties, it is our opinion that it is too late for wholesale selling, and that a more constructive, albeit selective, attitude is warranted."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Labor counts on a strong role in Democratic convention

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Organized labor will have one of the strongest bloc votes at the Democratic National Convention that opens in Chicago's International Amphitheater Aug. 26.

In the words of one union politician, it will have "a lot of clout" when the party adopts a platform for the election ahead—and when it selects a vice-presidential candidate.

An AFL-CIO delegate count last week showed 166 unionist delegates with voting power and 94 alternates in delegations from 39 states. The final list will be longer.

The United Automobile Workers (UAW), one of the most politically minded unions in the United States, now an independent, will have 16 delegates among the 102 from Michigan, and a scattering of delegates among those from Illinois and other states. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the United Mine Workers also will be represented on the convention floor.

Response assessed

The rough count prompted an AFL-CIO official to say last week, "Labor will have the largest delegation at the Democratic convention. You can bet that what comes out of Chicago will be more responsive to labor's interests than what came out of the Republican convention."

In Miami Beach two weeks ago, only a handful of labor delegates could be found on the Republican convention floor, including Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, and a few building-trades-union people. Mr. Minton, with the Pennsylvania delegation, was chairman of the Rockefeller National Labor Committee. He returned to hometown Philadelphia "not at all happy with the results of the convention," the platform adopted, or the candidates selected.

A longtime Republican, Mr. Minton complained, "Southern delegates [to the GOP convention] weren't representative. They had too much power. A lot of labor people won't buy the program from Miami Beach." Will Mr. Minton?

Role recognized

In 1964, he campaigned for the Democrats despite his Republican ties.

But if top-level laborites were few and of little influence in Miami Beach, they will be out in force and powerful in Chicago. Mr. Minton commented, "Ask the average Republican what labor is, and he'll describe it as the work somebody else does." But he agrees that in Chicago, every delegate will recognize that labor is a bloc able to play an important role in American economic, social, and political life.

The AFL-CIO "delegation" in Chicago will include I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers Union and of the federation's Industrial Union Department, and a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, and John Lyons, president of the International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Ironworkers, from Missouri. Both are AFL-CIO vice-presidents and executive council members. Others from the council are expected to be in state delegations.

Aides listed

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, isn't a delegate, but he will be very importantly on the sidelines in Chicago, ably supported by staff aides Lane Kirkland, his administrative assistant; Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director; Al Zack, public-relations director; and probably Nathaniel Goldfinger, research director.

The AFL-CIO will have suites of offices—but without headquarters "gimmickry" or batteries of telephones. A number of its large unions, including maritime unions, also will have offices and hospitality suites.

By Frank Saddler

I. W. Abel

President of United Steelworkers of America heads National Labor Committee for Humphrey.

Close contacts will be maintained with all key state delegations through unionist delegates and friendly outsiders.

Generally, the AFL-CIO expects its bloc of delegates will be solid on domestic planks of a Democratic platform, but its political analysts concede there are differences of opinion on Vietnam policy and although Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey is endorsed by much of the labor movement, some sentiment for Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Sen. George S. McGovern may show up in ranks of labor delegates.

Support shifted

Mr. Abel, who could emerge as Mr. Meany's chief floor lieutenant at the convention, is chairman of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey.

Four years ago, David J. McDonald, then president of the United Steelworkers, attended the Democratic convention as a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, and was a prominent front-row figure in Atlantic City convention-hall activities. This year, Mr. McDonald, a self-styled "former labor leader" now living in California, has come out for the Republicans' Richard M. Nixon. He says he is "willing, ready, and able to help Mr. Nixon get into the White House," and "might be available" for an important administration appointment should Mr. Nixon win.

The UAW's president, Walter P. Reuther, will not be a delegate in Chicago but, like Mr. Meany, he will be on the sidelines with an office and staff. Six UAW executive board members are delegates. UAW hasn't yet endorsed a presidential candidate; its leadership is largely behind Mr. Humphrey, however, and a special UAW convention Sept. 14 is expected to give him a pledge of support.

Caucuses called

In 1960, when civil-rights issues came up, Mr. Meany called three caucuses of union delegates to muster support for a strong Democratic position. No caucuses were convened in 1964. But if necessary Mr. Meany will gather labor's forces again this year to toughen the party's stand on urban problems, poverty, civil rights, or other issues. The South was influential in the Republicans' choice of Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland as Mr. Nixon's running mate; labor expects to be at least consulted in the choice of a Democratic vice-presidential nominee, as it was in 1964.

Four years ago President Johnson, newly nominated, asked Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO for three suggestions for the vice-presidency.

Mr. Meany replied, "Hubert Humphrey, Hubert Humphrey, and Hubert Humphrey." Mr. Johnson laughed. Mr. Humphrey got the nomination, not solely on the basis of the labor proposal but helped by it.

'Veto right' discussed

Some in labor talk of a "veto right" over the second spot on the Democratic ticket, but in 1960, labor moves to bar the vice-presidential nomination of Mr. Johnson failed. But Vice-President Humphrey's announcement that he expects to open his formal campaign for the presidency in New York City on Labor Day is a sign of the new times in labor.

For years, Democratic presidential standard bearers have launched campaigns on Labor Day in Detroit, home base of Walter Reuther and the United Automobile Workers, traditionally among the staunchest, most hardworking of union political forces.

But the UAW is out of the AFL-CIO now and, unlike the federation's leaders, the Reuther forces aren't yet in the Humphrey camp; many in the UAW's top ranks are cool about Mr. Humphrey.

So Mr. Humphrey will kick off his election campaign in New York City, prominently backed up by the AFL-CIO's George Meany and other labor stalwarts.

Carp aid Olympic rowers

By Reuters

Tokyo

Some 20,000 carp have been shipped by air from Japan to Mexico City to help clean up moss growing on the Olympic rowing course at Xochimilco Town.

The carp were ordered by the Mexican Olympic organizing committee.

A Mexican Embassy official said the new species of carp transported in vinyl bags will be used to clean up the rowing course canal by eating up water weeds.

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We offer a most exciting selection of Beautiful Mountain Properties.
Lots With—
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Weekly $21.00 Daily $6

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BOSTON, MASS., 14 St. Germain Street. Near The Mother Church. Singles and doubles. 266-0888

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GUEST HOUSE
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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	M	P		S	C	A	R	P			
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CASH FOR DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9416 (Boston) DIAMOND CENTER, 333 Wash. St., Rm. 622

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LADY REQUIRES flat or small cottage, furnished or unfurnished, England, 1969, near bus. CSM X-40, Africa House, 64 Kingsway, W.C.2.

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If you plan to have your home insulated for lower fuel cost or buying aluminum combination doors and windows
Call or write
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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS:
Sealed proposals will be received by the Metropolitan State Hospital at its office in Waltham, Mass., until 11:00 A.M. o'clock Sept. 12, 1968, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is Install Chain Link Fence on Marguerite Avenue at Metropolitan State Hospital, Waltham, Mass. Bids must be accompanied by cash or a certified check on or a treasurer's or cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company, payable to The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount of $350.00. A performance bond in the full amount of the contract, and a payment bond for 50% of the contract, will be required of the successful bidder. All bids for this project are subject to the provisions of the General Laws, Chap. 149, as amended. Attention is called to the minimum wage rates to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.
Metropolitan State Hospital
Paul F. O'Leary, Steward
August 21,1968

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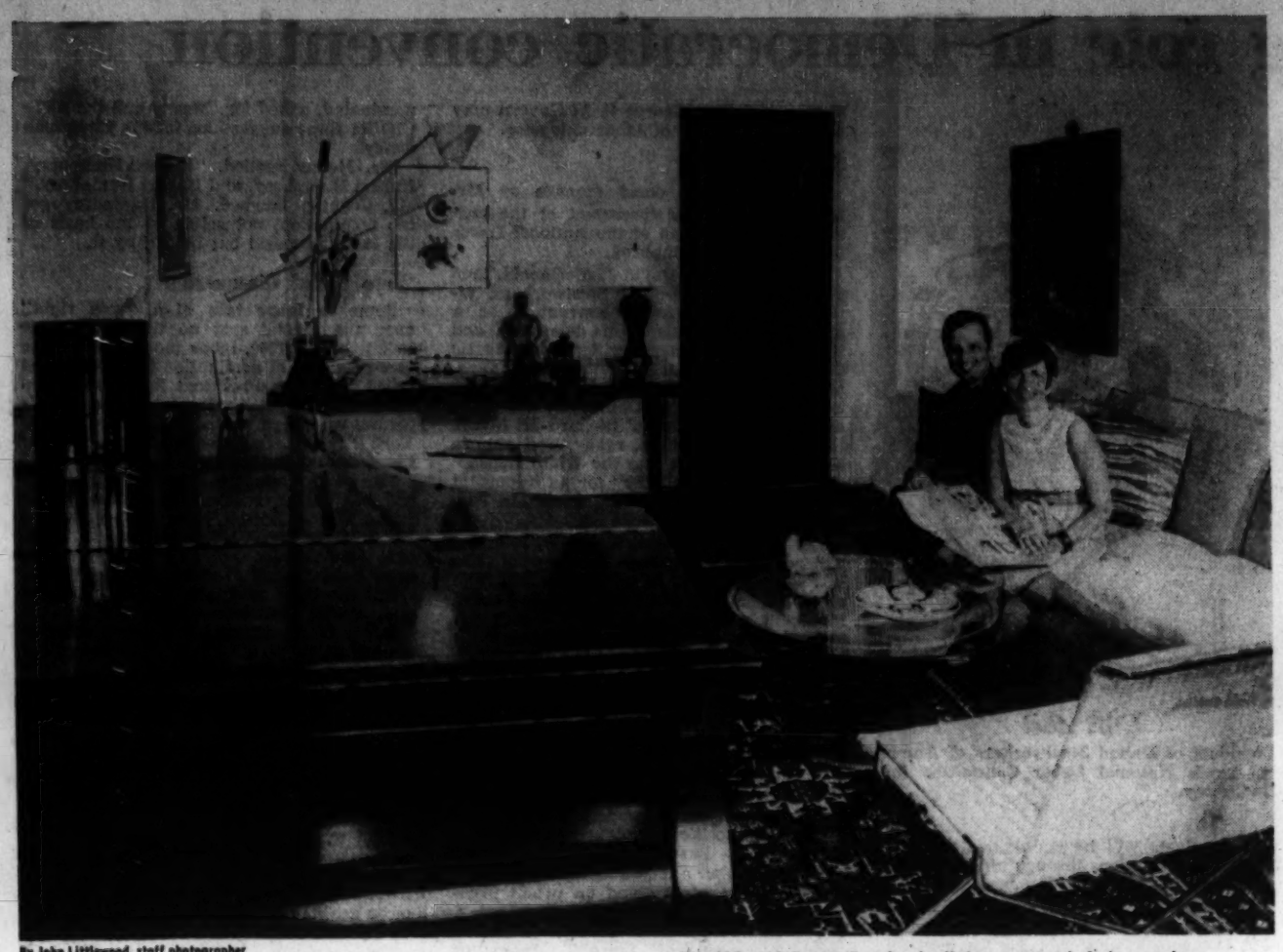

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Harold and Susan Lewin, in living room of their spacious West Side Manhattan apartment. Baby grand piano that started their apartment search in left foreground. Modern steel and Plexiglass furniture rests on Oriental carpet, which is set off by white walls. Sofa is covered in ecru linen. Woven wicker and metal chair in right foreground is by Ward Bennett. Susan Grant Lewin is design editor of Home Furnishings Daily. Mr. Lewin teaches at Manhattan School of Music.

Piano's place

Baby grand wanted its own room

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

She is one of New York's most perceptive young design editors. He, with a recently won doctorate, teaches at the Manhattan School of Music. Their baby grand piano wanted a living room of its own. That's what started Harold and Susan Lewin's search for a spacious, high-ceilinged apartment on Manhattan's less-fashionable and less-expensive West Side. By settling for less chic and more space, they found four generous rooms in an older building on West 78.

Mrs. Lewin (design editor Susan Grant of Home Furnishings Daily) and her husband both like classically beautiful modern furniture, contemporary art, and books by the hundreds.

Walls first: white in the living room "for serenity"; two white walls and two chocolate brown in the bedroom; a marigold yellow entrance hallway inspired by a book she describes as "the greatest"—"English Style in Interior Decoration" (New York: Viking Press. $17.50); a bright flag-blue in the dining/family room. They painted woodwork throughout a contrasting sharp white, an idea borrowed from London designer David Hicks.

As for furnishings, "we wanted good, clean modern design that was timeless and that we would never tire of."

As a design editor who must tramp around wholesale furnishings markets each year, Mrs. Lewin says she was delighted to stop looking at and start living with some of the pieces she most admired.

"I've been thinking about furniture for a long time," she muses. "I know what my taste is, and I don't feel it will change drastically. Because of this, I feel we can afford to make 'investments' in top-quality pieces—several by Ward Bennett, a Le Corbusier-designed leather-and-steel chair from Italy, a Milo Baughman "Parsons" table from Directional, and a few pieces from Knoll Associates, and some good Danish shelves and dining furniture.

"I love the look of woven cane with white steel," she enthuses. "I like steel alone. It is so simple to take care of.

"I would never be in a quandary about mixing modern and English," she continues. "Even though I write about mixing periods, I don't really want it for myself. And I'm completely against using period reproductions in my own home. But neither have we wanted our apartment to be a conglomeration of obviously current labels and fads. I see enough of these in my work. But I am always excited by good, well-proportioned modern and I think it 'lives' well. And I like a few good antiques."

Mrs. Lewin majored in English at the University of Pennsylvania, but graduated, as well, from the New York School of Interior Design, so enjoys being her own decorator.

The couple decided to complement modern furnishings in their living room with an Oriental rug. Choice antique is a pieced Victorian baby-carriage quilt which she bought for $60, had framed for $30, and which now looks like a stunning abstract "painting" in stitchery. A great artistic success, they both agree.

"When it comes to paintings and sculpture, in our price range," the couple admitted, "it takes patience and perseverance to find them. We go and look—then look again. We never make snap judgments about a painting. Sometimes we go to the Whitney Museum Annual and then go to the studios of artists we particularly like.

"If you don't have too much money," advises Mrs. Lewin, "use natural things as accessories—things right off the ground like shells, and fresh wheat, and beautiful rocks, dry thistles from the roadside, pine cones that go into a wooden bowl, and rock crystals, or bouquets of coral."

MOVIE GUIDE

We publish this Guide as a service to our readers, to help them decide for themselves what movies they may wish to see. The Guide is intended to cover current screen attractions being widely shown It describes briefly the contents of each film, furnishes a capable comment and classification (A means adults, F means Family). However, these classifications do not constitute endorsements. Further guidance is supplied by reviews on the Arts-Entertainment pages.

BAND OF OUTSIDERS (French) — Jean-Luc Godard's deftly crafted film about romantic innocence and criminal opportunism highlights the illusive quality of the ideals of the protagonists. Anna Karina stars.—A.

BELLE DE JOUR (French) — Serdid material gains effect of a world of magical forces in Luis Bunuel's naturalistic treatment of a symbolic paradox involving a loving wife who debases herself in a house of prostitution.—A.

BENJAMIN (French)—18th century tale about boy and girl losing their innocence in a slick setting of amoral hedonism. Teasing tedium with little point and less purpose.—A.

BOOM!—Visually opulent, dramatically tedious Tennessee Williams story directed by Joseph Losey. Elizabeth Taylor plays a rich, dying widow who holds sway on her decadent island kingdom off the Sardinian coast. Richard Burton is an ominous stranger who comes both to taunt and brighten her last days.—A.

BRIDE WORE BLACK (French) — Violence mingles with François Truffaut's cinematic poetry to fashion a thriller with a difference, starring Jeanne Moreau as a widowed bride wreaking vengeance.—A.

CHINA IS NEAR (Italian) — Marco Bellocchio's sure and natural direction gives force to an iconoclastic swipe at various human foibles, primarily hypocrisy and the futility of "causes."—A.

CHUBASCO—Ordinary adventure-story ingredients given fillip of excitement by competent use of tuna-fishing background.—A.

DANDY IN ASPIC—Dawdleat spy film starring Laurence Harvey as double agent. Good performances fail to keep film from toiling apart at the end in overmuch gore.—A.

DAY THE FISH CAME OUT—Pretentious allegory about radioactive contamination and influx of tourism on small Greek island, both destructive of peasant ways.—A.

DEPART (French) — Jerry Skolimowski's lively, comic, ultimately revealing — if sometimes vulgar — study of a young man's bursting energies as they switch from an obsession with cars to their unconscious object — his girl friend.—A.

DETECTIVE—Frank Sinatra performs thoughtfully as hard-bitten cop of integrity fighting the system and himself in New York. Shock effects usually realistic, though harrowing story retains some cliches.—A.

DEVIL'S BRIGADE — Unexceptional war film about an unattractive bunch of soldiers. Coarse language and humor, glorification of violence, offset occasionally convincing performances.—A.

DON'T RAISE THE BRIDGE, LOWER THE RIVER—Typical Jerry Lewis comedy finds here trying to raise money through a succession of shady schemes. Good supporting cast makes proceedings occasionally amusing.—F

DOUBLE MAN — Yul Brynner in spy tale lacking in needed suspense, but performance by him (in two roles) provides interest in an otherwise too obvious plot about a double agent.—A.

FACE OF WAR—All the emotional tension of a typical suspense film supported by the realism and force of documentary technique in Eugene Jones's brilliant and disturbing study of United States Marines in Vietnam. The sights and sounds of war without glamour or sensationalism enable the viewer to feel, in some measure, what it is like to be involved in actual armed conflict.—A.

FIFTH HORSEMAN IS FEAR (Czech) — Stunningly photographed glimpse of fear-ridden lives during Nazi occupation of Prague in World War II. Excellent use of sound affects boldness tension in film ultimately positive in its statement of human triumph over dark forces.—A.

FIVE-CARD STUD — Better than average Hollywood western. Dean Martin and Robert Mitchum star as a gambler and preacher caught up in a mysterious feud. Standard amounts of violence are still there, but kept to a lower pitch than in many recent adventure films.—A.

FOR LOVE OF IVY—Sidney Poitier and Abby Lincoln star in romantic comedy about a gambler whose services are enlisted to help a wealthy family hold on to a maid who yearns for education.—A.

GOOD DAY FOR FIGHTING — Custer makes yet another stand in a color western remaining mediocre despite a good cast and some effective photography.—A.

GREEN BERETS—Tedious, preachy tale about violent heroics of American forces in Vietnam. Poor script and direction are made more apparent by dull performances.—A.

HAGBARD AND SIGNE (Swedish-Danish) — Icelandic saga of love, war, and honor retails ancient feud that disrupts a royal romance. Naturalism of setting contrasts with dreamlike quality of plotting.—A.

HOUR OF THE WOLF (Swedish)—Ingmar Bergman's dark glance at the manifest fears and torments of a creative artist and his wife's involvement in them. Max von Sydow. Liv Ullmann.—A.

HOW SWEET IT IS—Debbie Reynolds and James Garner star in comedy about a married couple who misunderstand each other and their teen-age son; things come to a head during a summer in Europe Pointless, but technically slick film.—A.

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S 'ISNAME — Abrupt, startling cuts liven but eventually spoil this tale of a London ad man who gives up wife and job to seek his lost integrity. Offensive scenes unfortunately intrude. Orson Welles. Oliver Reed Carol White star.—A.

INSPECTOR CLOUSEAU—Alan Arkin puts his own deadpan stamp on fumbling French detective (formerly played by Peter Sellers) in plot that permits gratuitous violence and other unsavory incidents in the midst of general hilarity.—A

INTERLUDE — Sometimes gushing, often credible tale about a symphony conductor who becomes involved in an adulterous affair. Performances by Oskar Warner, Barbara Ferris and Virginia Maskell shine through the soap-opera trappings.—A.

MADIGAN—Richard Widmark and Henry Fonda in well-written detective film about law-enforcement men whose personal lives and public stances do not always agree.—A.

ODD COUPLE — Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon in lively screen adaptation of Neil Simon's hilarious comedy about two men who set up housekeeping together when their wives leave them. Taut direction by Gene Saks keeps the laughter flowing without dropping the polish and believability of the story line.—A

OEDIPUS THE KING (British) — Christopher Plummer in the title role of a bleakly beautiful translation to the screen of Sophocles's tragedy. Grandeur rather than horror emphasized in a plot that has in no way been softened for contemporary audiences.—A

PETULIA—Julie Christie and George C. Scott in tale that spotlights the deification of material things. Technically agile film record of the excesses of the affluent society.—A

PRIVATE NAVY OF SGT. O'FARRELL — Weak Bob Hope-Phyllis Diller comedy about efforts to retrieve a sunken supply ship's cargo of beer during World War II in the Pacific.—F.

PRODUCERS — Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder star as a pair of shady Broadway producers. Their attempts to devise a deliberate flop (for money-making purposes) leads them to star a wild-eyed hippy in a ridiculous play called "Springtime for Hitler," written by an ex-Nazi. Hilarious comedy idea is seriously damaged by Mel Brook's sledgehammer direction.—A.

ROSEMARY'S BABY—Roman Polanski's skillful direction makes vivid his disturbing allegory about witchcraft and the profane.—A.

SPEEDWAY — Those who like Elvis Presley, Nancy Sinatra, and stock-car racing may find bright spots amid the artificiality of this 26th film in Mr Presley's still highly successful career.—F

SWEET NOVEMBER — Sandy Dennis and Anthony Newley in tale that blends soap opera and sex comedy to produce an intermittently effective tragicomedy about a dying girl who takes a new lover every month with the intention of helping each one understand himself better.—A.

SWIMMER — Stilted, unreal version of John Cheever story about a man who is a casualty of the affluent society. Attempts to put on film his basically introspective history of decline do not work as they should. Stars Burt Lancaster.—A.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE, ORIGINAL FAMILY BAND—Walt Disney musical heavy on nostalgia, light on originality. Sometimes maudlin, sometimes preachy tale of love and politics and the generation gap of the 1880's.—F

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR—Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway in stunningly filmed suspense tale involving bank robbery and the games people play. Tight plotting adds to tension of hard-to-predict finale.—A.

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY—Stanley Kubrick's brilliant cinematography and profound questioning of the aims of man's inventiveness infuse this three-hour filmic experience with the raw material of wonder. A refreshing lack of dialogue and superfluous plotting directs attention to the purely cinematic elements of a film which performs kinesthetic gymnastics of a high order. Weightlessness and the slow ballet of movements in space are reflected for the filmgoer as concepts of time and space dissolve.—F.

VILLA RIDES — Yul Brynner and Robert Mitchum as Pancho Villa and an American adventurer in historical epic emphasizing violence rather than history.—A.

WAR AND PEACE (Russian) — Six-and-a-half-hour film masterpiece, in 70 mm. color, based on Tolstoy's classic novel. Superb Russian cast headed by Sergei Bondarchuk, who also produced, directed, scripted this $100 million, five-year production. Effect of Napoleon's siege of Russia is movingly portrayed through lives of four families of Russian aristocracy, but uneven English dubbing flaws film. Distributor Walter Reade's open-end ticket policy enables viewer to see two parts on seperate days.—A.

WHAT'S SO BAD ABOUT FEELING GOOD?—Amusing if not hilarious comedy about the effects of a bird which arrives in New York carrying a virus that seems to affect people's dispositions—for the better. George Peppard and Mary Tyler Moore star.—A

WHERE ANGELS GO — TROUBLE FOLLOWS — Rosalind Russell smiles and sighs her way through a contrived comedy based on the struggles between an activist nun and her conservative superior. Stella Stevens co-stars as the nun.—F.

WHERE WERE YOU WHEN THE LIGHTS WENT OUT?—Silly sex farce stars Doris Day as successful actress caught in embarrassing situation during the northeastern power blackout of 1965. Terry-Thomas, Patrick O'Neal, and Robert Morse co-star: Hy Averback directed.—A.

WILD IN THE STREETS—Coarse and crude exploitation film in the guise of a comedy about the generation gap.—A.

YOUNG GIRLS OF ROCHEFORT (French)—Visually glorious musical film results from the collaboration of Jacques Demy and Michel Legrand. Light-headed plot interweaves three love stories in a spoof of musical-comedy plots in general. Gene Kelly, George Chakiris, Francoise Dorleac and Catherine Deneuve star.—F

YOURS, MINE, AND OURS — Simple-minded but sometimes enjoyable comedy about the real-life adventures of a widow and widower who decide to marry and thus bring together under one roof a total of 18 children. Lucille Ball and Henry Fonda star.—F.

Recent releases

AUG. 14, 1968

NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Intended as family entertainment, this Disney crime comedy contains too much labored slapstick, too little of the unforced delights provided by the talents of Dick Van Dyke, Dorothy Provine, and Edward G. Robinson.—F.

SECRET LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WIFE—Walter Matthau's lowly comic version of a movie-star sex problem is the main bright spot among the overwrought cuteness and seamy circumstances of a story about a wife deciding to impersonate a call girl.—A.

WOMEN TODAY

More seen than scenery

By Darren Stone

Travel is broadening. But you can go two hours from home and find a new kingdom under your own sun.

We bicycled around the weathered island of Martha's Vineyard. We stayed at the American Youth Hostel, a marvelously efficient house reminiscent of the old woman in the shoe.

The youthful hostelers included a large group of 9th or 10th grade boys, ruddy, self-sufficient, responsive. Another group of cyclists were some girls from Connecticut who invited us to share their fare. They were as natural, sweet, and well-groomed a gathering as we have seen for a long time.

The overall wholesomeness of these boys and girls made a sharp contrast to a group of young people we had encountered on the ferry from the mainland. There were about a dozen or so scattered about, traveling by twos or threes. Long hair, long, long earrings, sandaled or barefooted. The men with shirts buttoned or not, or no shirt at all, and low sideburns; the girls in high skirts. They came aboard by car or on foot. Some had the vacant gaze of disillusion; some had deep, communicative eyes and an air of adventure.

The nattily attired summer people who were crossing to their island properties stared with open disdain at the motley crowd. And it was difficult not to wonder with them, "Why?" and perhaps even "Wherefore?"

It was simply appearances that caught our attention and caused us at first to quietly hope that our own children some years hence would look more like the hostelers. We were critical because the motley group on the ferry looked different. Yet before the end of our two-day cycle we had experiences and feelings which quite literally made us walk in the other fellows' sandals.

Looking homeward

The sun was extremely hot. After a long second morning cycling without shelter we realized we needed protection fast from the scorching rays. We also had to keep cycling to make connections back to the mainland.

I tore two towels in half, dipped them in water and fashioned burnoose-like head pieces, securing them around our foreheads with shoelaces. We received immediate relief.

And immediate attention. A bicycling family wearing burnooses is not common on Martha's Vineyard! "Which way to Mecca?" "It's the Queen of Sheba" young people called out. Older people just stared.

As we gained all this attention — part humorous, part disdainful—I couldn't help but draw parallels between us and the young people on the ferry.

We looked different because we had a need. How many young people are in need under the blazing compulsion to figure out their personal identities and directions?

And perhaps a symbol and beginning solution to their need must be to look different because that is an outward declaration of the inward search. Who is to judge the merit of needs?

Harvard welcomes experts

By Ann A. Hunt
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

"I found it fascinating."

"One of the most interesting experiences I've had."

"I've had a look at business in a new way — from the consumer point of view."

These were some of the comments made recently by members of international women's summer program of the International Marketing Institute (IMI) being held for six weeks this summer on the campus of the Harvard Business School.

The International Marketing Institute is a nonprofit educational research organization for the promotion of sound marketing practices on a worldwide basis. Under the direction of Dr. Ernest J. Enright the summer program is in its second year. Its members include 21 women from Australia, Asia, Tunisia, Europe, the West Indies, and the United States.

Included in their ranks are the president of a synthetic manufacturing company in Uruguay, the administrator of a sugar refinery in Belgium, an instructor on the faculty of commerce and accountancy at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, Thailand, a director of a commerce group in a Paris advertising firm, a trade officer with Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation in Kingston, Jamaica, and a product manager of an Austrian company dealing in jewelry stones.

Most of the women live at Radcliffe and attend classes at the Harvard Business School from 9:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. The case method is used, that is actual business situations are simulated in the classroom. For instance, the classroom may be set up as a staff meeting where personnel and marketing decisions are made; it may be a board of directors meeting where management problems are discussed. Some of the classes deal with international marketing, others with marketing within a country. The students have an opportunity to discuss the cases fully and take part in the decision-making process.

Social events are arranged for the students by the institute and the Boston Council for International Visitors. The Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston invited all the summer program students to a luncheon where the union's executive director, Miss Ruth Bean, gave the union's history as a women's service organization.

Mrs. Raja N. Jasmin, mother of a seven-year-old son, is an account executive with an international advertising agency in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Before going into advertising this petite, young attractive matron attended the Methodist Girls School and then worked as a woman police officer. She finds the course helpful in her day-to-day work which involves dealing with her clients' marketing problems. Another member of the summer program, Mrs. Nancy Sanders, has been a director of the Australian Wool Board for 10 years. She travels extensively in her work visiting the U.S. once a year on business.

Mrs. Khorshed Madon from Bombay is the principal of Davar's College of Commerce. She teaches a course in marketing and methods in the college started by her father in 1900. Sari-clad Mrs. Prem Lal is joint chief controller of imports and exports at the Ministry of Commerce in New Delhi.

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'Welfare owes you money . . .'

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"I'm a welfare mother myself, and I'm telling you, there is nothing to be ashamed of."

Mrs. Jeannette Washington was talking to a group of mothers meeting for the first time in a basement store-window office at the corner of 78th Street and Columbus Avenue.

There are more than 80 welfare-rights groups in the five boroughs of New York. These groups represent more than 6,000 dues-paying members and about 24,000 individuals. Mrs. Washington has helped organize many of them over the past two years.

"We have helped give people strength to do something for themselves," says Mrs. Washington. "We have told them, 'Stop waiting for the politicians downtown' and 'Don't think you always have to wait for some welfare lady to help you.' "

Mrs. Washington is an outstanding example of the grass-roots leadership this movement has produced.

"What do I do?" she asked. "I organize, speak, go to jail, walk picket lines, testify, . . . but mainly I am a welfare recipient and I have seven children."

Special costs mount

New York City's payments for special items, such as clothing and furniture are increasing at the rate of about $3 million a month. This is mostly because of the organized groups which are requesting such items, and partly because of the 14,000 new welfare recipients going on the roles each month.

"Is there anyone here who has not filled out a minimum standard form for clothing, furniture, washing machines, telephones," Mrs. Washington asked in English.

No hands went up.

A tall woman with a louder voice than Mrs. Washington's asked the same question in Spanish. About half the women raised their hands.

Mrs. Washington asked if they knew the welfare office would pay their gas bills if they exceeded what was designated to be spent on gas in their budgets.

"Welfare owes you money. The law says you should have it," she added.

The mothers listened restlessly as Mrs. Washington talked about spring and summer clothing, telephones, graduation clothing, camp clothing, free lawyers, and decent furniture, but they gave their whole attention to the Spanish interpreter.

"We are going to be in this office only long enough for you to take over," said Mrs. Washington. We want you to get involved; we want you to get out and tell your neighbors that this a program to help the people.

"There are a lot of things happening in your own community here and you don't know anything about them—such as a community nursery, storytime telling in the museum."

Mrs. Washington explained to the mothers that she was a member of the executive board of Citywide Coordinating Committee of Welfare Groups.

'We stand together'

"We try to coordinate efforts of all the groups — Brooklyn, Bronx, Manhattan, Queens. At a demonstration we all get together and we all stand together because we are all out there for the same thing.

"We are also a part of a national movement — the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) in Washington. This isn't just happening in New York City; it is happening all over the country and it is not just black people. It is all 'po' folk."

She continued: "I'm very proud to tell you mothers here that the welfare movement is made up of welfare mothers. The reason why it is that way is because many of us don't have a man in our home, or if there is a father he does not make enough money to take care of the family anyway, so you have to get welfare completely or partly."

Action—now

A young mother asked, "In this movement is everybody going to get a husband?"

Mrs. Washington went on with her talk. "There are things we can get you involved in right now. You can get the housing authority to clean up — now; exterminate — now; take care of rats—now.

The Spanish translator drew more audience identification as she talked about "la cucaracha."

Mrs. Mildren Martinez, a pretty Puerto Rican woman with a long ponytail, quieted her two children, ages 2 and 3, during refreshment time. She said she had come clear across town to attend the meeting.

"I've been sick in the hospital and they gave me this fifth-floor walk-up," she said. "I want to go to school now. I don't want to be old and stupid."

"We'll help you," said Mrs. Washington.

Mrs. Martinez added that she had been on welfare three months.

Hopelessness noted

Mrs. Washington noted later that many of the women are so downcast they have no hope for improving their plight.

"I've never been that way," she said. "I move out with my anger, I don't move in."

Another recipient who had been involved in the welfare-rights movement said, "It has taught me that we are on the same level with other people, as human beings."

Moaned a caseworker with the Department of Social Services, "I don't know that the movement has taught them anything. I just know that when they first find out they are eligible for more clothes and furniture, it is just like Christmas.

"I'm so busy filling out forms and just doing routine work that I send all my clients to these groups."

Said an official with the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, "We have really been quite impressed at times with the articulate nature of many of the people who lack education, rhetorical skill, or even any basic education."

'Not by bread alone . . .'

Mrs. Washington had said earlier in the day that "half of a welfare recipient's life is spent in running around. They never get a chance to weigh the value of their lives on a real, human basis.

"You need food to survive, but life is not just made up of food. There are other things.

"Giving respect when you are not given respect is out of style. . . . We are talking about better schools and better jobs with decent salaries so a man can maintain his family and hold his head up and so a mother can be a mother to her child. . . . We just want to demonstrate our own abilities."

The National Welfare Rights movement is building power in terms of the organization and in terms of individuals. Welfare issues are always far from the average citizen's heart and closely attached to his pocketbook. And progressive welfare legislation has never had any real citizen support.

Slippery business

NWRO is attempting to deal with national, state, and local welfare problems. It is a slippery business: State welfare officials say that federal rules determine what they do; the federal government maintains that the state has to administer programs or else the Legislature has to pass money.

"It's always been 'you folks this and you folks that,' " said Mrs. Washington. "People are always wanting to give us something and every time they do, it is not what we want.

"It is the people who go to church and hear about being their brother's keeper who are complaining about us claiming our rights. They are the ones who ride through Harlem with their windows rolled up and say, 'Look at those raggedy children.'

"Well, we are going to get what we are entitled to and we are going to try to get this for every welfare recipient."

Second in a series

Humphrey talks like a winner

By John Owen
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Hubert H. Humphrey behaved like a candidate who feels he has the nomination wrapped up in his appearance before Massachusetts delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Most of the 72 Massachusetts delegates were present, and they listened cordially to Mr. Humphrey on Sunday evening at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Mr. Humphrey was magnanimous in references to his opponents for the nomination. His theme seemed to be one of "let's have unity after I'm nominated."

Said the Democratic front-runner: "I want to see every candidate that seeks this nomination take a public pledge that he will support the nominee of this party."

The Vice-President muted references to the Vietnam war in his address to the delegates.

Vietnam given priority

The attainment of peace in Vietnam will be the top priority of the next president, he admitted. But, he said, Vietnam is not the only issue.

The subject of Vietnam came up in a question session after his address, in which he stressed domestic issues.

The delegates, as a result of the April presidential primary, are required to vote for Senator Eugene J. McCarthy on the first ballot. If voting goes beyond the first round, the delegates will be free to change their selection.

Mr. Humphrey told the delegates, "I came to earn your respect and support."

He vigorously pointed out the qualifications he holds place him ahead of other Democratic aspirants, as well as the Republican nominee.

Of Richard M. Nixon he said, "I think he's a capable man. I think he's a hard campaigner." Mr. Humphrey then asked the delegates if they wanted the country to be governed by the Republican Party, by "Nixon and his cohorts."

Vice-President Humphrey spoke of his long friendship with Senator McCarthy: "I am not here to cast any aspersions upon him that would not be favorable. We have disagreements. That is what the Democratic Party is all about.

"It is not a monolithic structure with an iron-clad doctrine and dogma. The reason we are Democrats is that we have a little intellectual ferment. That is the one thing that differentiates us in a large measure from the opposition."

By a staff photographer

A serious moment

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey emphasizes a point during a goodwill visit with the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic convention. His Boston visit was met by demonstrations of both support and opposition.

The Vice-President had much to say about Sen. George McGovern. "I think he is a fine senator, a fine mind, a good man," he said. "I don't know of a finer person."

Mr. Humphrey took credit for getting Senator McGovern into politics. He explained that when the Senator was a teacher, "I stopped at his home and recruited him."

In his talk the Vice-President mentioned the late President Kennedy on several occasions. But he failed to mention President Johnson by name.

One reference to President Kennedy was in relation to Mr. Humphrey's service in the Senate. "As majority whip I was John Kennedy's spokesman in the Senate," Mr. Humphrey said.

Speaking in a crowded, gold and beige meeting room, the Vice-President cited his background in work for law enforcement, civil rights, and peace.

Moscow tries to ease tensions in Mideast

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The Soviet Union is trying to discourage both Palestinian Arab guerrilla warfare against Israel and delivery of new Western offensive arms to Israel, it has been learned here.

Soviet pressure on the Palestinians is being exercised both directly and through pro-Moscow Arab Communit parties. These held a secret meeting on Middle East strategy in July which stressed political and downgraded military measures.

Soviet influence was also discreetly applied to split the guerrilla organizations at last month's Palestinian National Council meeting in Cairo, trustworthy diplomatic sources report.

Moscow's senior diplomat in the Arab world is Sergei Alexandrovich Vinogradov, Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. He helped arrange President Nasser's July visit to the Soviet Union and President Nasser's present stay there for medical treatment.

Approval sidestepped

Mr. Vinogradov's pronouncements have carefully steered clear of approval for the guerrilla activity.

Soviet correspondents here recently refused invitations of the Palestinians to cover their training and operations. The explanation for this refusal, unconvincing to the Palestinians, was that "this would embarrass the Jordanian Government."

Mr. Vinogradov avoided mention of the guerrillas in an interview published last June 5 he granted the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar. Instead, he attacked American "imperialism" and warned Israel it would be "shattered" in case of "new aggression."

The interview was not in tune with reported efforts by Washington and Moscow to limit the Mideast arms race and reduce tension. It was evidently intended only for internal Egyptian consumption since neither Cairo nor Moscow Radios broadcast it.

An unusual direct Soviet move was an article signed by two Red Army officers, issued by the Arabic language service of Moscow's Novosti News Agency here Aug. 4. It was an attack on United States UN delegate George Ball's recent visit to Israel.

Observers here interpreted this as a backhanded warning to President Johnson not to sell Israel the 50 Phantom F-4 fighter bombers it wants.

The article, signed by Col. A. Pridipaylo and Lt. Col. A. Ivanov, confirmed the impression of observers here that the Phantoms would upset any Soviet-American arms limitation efforts by raising the level of offensive arms in the Middle East. Last month the Kremlin reportedly refused rockets to President Nasser.

On Aug. 7 news agency stories from Washington said the Johnson administration had in fact decided to defer the Phantom sales for the time being.

During the Palestinian council meeting in Cairo, Soviet and perhaps Egyptian influence was directed at strengthening two guerrilla groups, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, at the expense of Al Fatah, militarily the best organized of the three.

Al Fatah refused to name members to an interim executive committee. This committee is supposed to coordinate guerrilla activity until the next National Council meeting, tentatively set for January.

Al Fatah now operates practically independently of its weaker rivals. It avoids any ideology other than guerrilla warfare intended to wear down Israel and revive Palestinian national consciousness.

Views presented

The antiguerrilla views of Arab Communists were aired in a long manifesto issued after July's secret Communist meeting, held in an unspecified place. The Beirut weekly Al Akhbar (the News), close to leaders of the banned Lebanese Communist Party, published them.

The document urges Arabs to struggle for implementation of last November's UN Security Council resolution, for a political settlement, and to fight anticommunism.

The manifesto is entitled "pressing missions facing the Arab national liberation movement for elimination of the consequences of the Israeli imperialist aggression."

It listed "two dangerous courses taken by the Arab national liberation movement" since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. The first was "the adventurous and sentimental course of . . . upholding only one pathway for national struggle, a course encouraged by the Mao Tse-tung clique"

'Pathway' interpreted

Analysts here were certain the "one pathway" is guerrilla warfare, as urged by Peking.

Despite the "patriotic feelings" of the "one pathway" supporters, "this policy does not take into account the battle which imperialism and Zionism are waging against the entire Arab people," the manifesto said. "Therefore the arguments advanced by supporters of this adventurous trend are not correct."

The second "dangerous course," the manifesto said, was "exaggeration of the French Government's pro-Arab stand" and therefore too much Arab reliance on President de Gaulle's friendship since "French rulers represent monopolistic interests in the Middle East."

One Arab Government that verbally backs guerrilla activity but in recent practice has actually discouraged it is Syria.

At last October's Budapest Communist conference, veteran Syrian Communist leader Khaled Bagdash urged caution about "raising unrealistic slogans of armed struggle" and "liberation war" for which Arab countries were not prepared.

As though to cement better relations with the faction of the Baath (Arab Socialist) Party now ruling Syria, a Soviet Communist Party delegation visited Damascus in early August. An official statement quotes the Soviet delegation as saying that the resistance movement in occupied territory "is a legitimate and just movement because it is the natural and practical stand the Arab people can take toward usurpation and aggression." It referred to the "just struggle of the Arabs of Palestine to win their legitimate rights" but avoided Chinese-style phrases about "armed" struggle.

Long-range program

Paris maps austerity to aid economy

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

For a long time to come Frenchmen will be paying in hard-earned sous for the social neglect that led to the student uprisings and worker strikes last spring.

This is what the Cabinet's announcement of budget plans for 1969 mainly means to Monsieur Tout le Monde, the "man in the street."

He is being warned that prices will rise because of government measures to refloat the economy while guarding against inflation. On the one hand, there will be a budget deficit. On the other hand there will be tax increases to help offset its effects.

Export thrust sought

The government-run agencies supplying gas and electricity, telephones, and postal services are all planning to raise their rates substantially. A kind of "austerity by price rises" is to be imposed on the French people.

This incidentally will help to protect the value of the franc in world money markets. The need to do so is already felt by French tourists. They are finding their money worth 10 percent less than formerly in the lands they visit.

Domestic price rises will tend to cut down consumer demand at home so that more energy can be devoted to producing goods for export.

The new budget must also help pay for subsidies to French export industries so they can compete on better terms with those of other nations.

It will help pay the increased wages that strikers in the public services won last spring. It will help pay the costs of educational reform and building of new facilities that the student uprisings have promoted.

From an expert point of view, the main question about the budget plans as outlined in the special Cabinet meeting Aug. 13 is how to handle the coming deficit. Can it be kept close to the level of the 1968 deficit? That was about $10.5 billion francs (about $2.1 billion).

This is what Finance Minister François-Xavier Ortoli says should be done to avoid inflation.

Some unofficial estimates, however, look toward a deficit of 12 or 13 billion francs. In any case the aim of managing any growing deficit must be to keep it at a level where it can be financed by borrowing in the open money market.

If it gets too big to handle that way, the next recourse is to have the Bank of France issue new bank notes. This would be considered inflationary.

Total budget outlays for 1969 are estimated at 147 billion francs, or about $29.5 billion. The figure is 18 percent higher than that for 1968. But the 1968 budget had to be supplemented during the year. So the new one stands about 11 percent higher than last year's

Government cuts in view

Education is to have 7 percent more than last year—a modest increase in view of the need voiced since the May uprisings. Postal and telecommunication outlays are being raised to cover shorter work hours. Social services, including hospitals, are to have larger budgets.

But a general reduction of the costs of government is in view. Even President de Gaulle's cherished nuclear force de frappe is receiving a tactful cutback by having its development extended over a longer period.

Premier Maurice Couve de Murville is reported pressing for further cuts in government expenditures beyond those agreed before the special Cabinet meeting. His aim appears to be to leave as much as possible of the purchasing power of recently increased wage rates intact. Otherwise there could arise a serious demand for further wage increases, as many here have expected after the holidays.

The government's effort to offset the costs of social upheaval may be aided by an increase in revenues next year. The (international) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), with headquarters at Paris, recently calculated that French economic growth could attain a rate of 6.5 percent in 1969. This would be 3 percent higher than the present estimate for 1968.

But even if the new rate is reached the taxes resulting from it will not equal the planned government outlays, economic experts here point out. That, they say, is one reason why the charges for public services are being raised sharply in some cases.

Peru offers foreign firms funds for joint ventures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru

Peru is throwing out bids to international corporations to form joint ventures with Peruvian firms in industry.

As incentives, the country offers, in addition to generous tax and tariff relief, medium and long-term credit from the Private Investment Fund (PIF), which was recently established with initial resources of $18.3 million.

The Agency for International Development (AID) has advanced $7.5 million in a 40-year loan at 2.5 percent with a 10-year grace period during which interest is 1 percent.

The remainder of the funds come from the Banco Industrial del Peru, which has also put up $7.5 million, and from Denmark, which lent $3.3 million interest free for 20 years including a five-year grace period.

A country traditionally conscious of its need for foreign investment (its major exports in the mining and agriculture fields were developed by foreign firms), Peru hopes that joint ventures will be formed in manufacturing and agribusiness.

Felipe Cebrejos, director of the fund, pointed out that the institution is interested in joint ventures that bring international corporate know-how to the country, and that plan to use Peru as a manufacturing base for the Andean subregional group.

Loans will be made for periods ranging from 2 to 15 years, with negotiated grace periods designed to make the beginning of repayment dovetail with the first inflow of profits.

Loans start at a minimum of $25,000 with no set limit, with the exception that the PIF money cannot represent more than 70 percent of total capital invested in any one venture.

The Danish funds are to be channeled into projects for fish processing for human consumption (including fishmeal), dairy products, and meat processing and preservation. The United States aid loan has no sectorial restrictions, but is tied to purchases of machinery, equipment raw materials, components, and services.

PIF has drawn up a list of 617 projects that it would like to finance. The list includes food processing, wool textiles, wood and wood products, leather and leather products, servicing, including public warehouses, transportation maintenance centers and irrigation systems; agricultural services, including fish breeding stations; and chemical products.

Inquiries may be addressed to Felipe Cebrejos, Fondo de Inversiones Privadas, Banco Central de Reservas del Peru, Lima, Peru.

Early curfew and copters accented for riot control

By the Associated Press

Washington

A report on rioting in eight American cities after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. concludes that the most effective weapon is an early curfew—and use of helicopters.

The report by the International Association of Chiefs of Police also conclude that shooting to kill should be only a last resort.

It recommends standardized dusk-to-dawn curfews in future riots.

It also recommends early alerting—but not premature activizations—of National Guard units so they will be ready to move in if needed.

The police officials said curfews were effective in seven of the cities studied—Cincinnati; Kansas City; Pittsburgh; Memphis, Tenn.; Trenton, N.J.; Greensboro, N.C.; and Wilmington, Del. They said it would have aided efforts if used in the eighth city, Richmond, Va.

The report said helicopters were highly successful in several cities in spotting fires and looters and coordinating ground activities. They said the machines also had a psychological effect on mobs.

The report concluded shooting to kill should be the last resort "to prevent a direct and immediate threat to life." A number of officials were quoted as saying fatal shootings would have inflamed their riot situations.

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Antique Tucker ware

Very collectible early china pieces

By George Michael

Burlington, N.J., seems to have been the location of the first recognized pottery in the United States. Little is known about the early manufacture of pottery and chinaware in the American colonies, as very poor records were kept. We do know that some crude earthenware was made in Virginia during the early part of the 17th century, but only fragments have survived.

It wasn't until a Dr. Daniel Coxe of London fired his kilns in New Jersey in 1688 that any appreciable continuous place of operation came into being. Here they made painted earthenware and "chiney ware." Much of this output was shipped to the islands in the Caribbean as well as being sold in the colonies.

We know that many potters must have worked during the 18th century turning out the necessary wares for use in our more rural areas. The seaport communities were well served with imports from overseas, with much coming in from the Orient as well as Europe. Our makers were unable to compete with them in quality as well as price. It wasn't until 1826 that we were able to duplicate the quality.

We are privileged to read the contents of a letter which is owned by Mr. Philip Hammerslough of West Hartford, Conn., which relates to the beginnings of the Tucker Company in Philadelphia. It was written by Thomas Tucker to his daughter Carrie Tucker in 1879. We quote in part:

My brother Mr. Ellis Tucker was the first to make porcelain in the United States. My father had a china store on Market St., between 9th and 10th Streets, Southville, about the year 1816. He built William a kiln in the backyard of the store. William commenced painting on the white ware in the store and firing and burning it in the kiln, after which he commenced experiments with different clay to make the ware and finally succeeded in producing an opaque ware called Tucker ware. He then commenced trying experiments with feldspar and kaolin to make porcelain and after many experiments and much labor he was successful in making a very beautiful porcelain in a small way. He then leased the old water works at the N.W. corner of Schuylkill, Front, and Chestnut Streets on the 23rd of October in 1826. He purchased four acres of land containing a feldspar quarry. He then erected a large glazing enamelling kiln, mills, etc., but he found it very different to produce china on a large scale. He had kiln after kiln spoiled until he almost gave up in despair, but with perseverance he continued until his efforts were crowned with success. In 1827 he received a silver medal from the Franklin Institute and in 1831 he received one from the Institute of New York. My brother Ellis Tucker died on the 22nd of August, 1832, before which time he had in connection with Judge Hemphill erected a large china factory at the S.W. corner of Schuylkill, 6th, and Chestnut Streets. Judge Hemphill and myself continued the making of porcelain some years. On the 2nd of October 1837, I leased the entire factory and continued the business for some time.

This documentation does not include the fact that the Tuckers imported artisans from Europe mostly from the great chinamaking community of Sèvres, France. As a result, it is very difficult to document the Tucker ware which is found now, as its similarity to the Sèvres of that period will confuse all but the expert. Only about one piece in a thousand was marked by Tucker, and those which turn up today command a good price. Most of it was done in fruit or floral designs, but there are transfer pieces as well. Many of the transfers were done as special commemorative pieces on order, and these generally are marked. Those with a marking of Tucker and Hulme have reference to a Thomas Hulme who joined the concern in 1828.

After receiving the award from the Franklin Institute, Tucker sent some samples of his wares to President Andrew Jackson, offering to release the secrets of his formulas in exchange for sufficient funds to build a really large chinamaking factory. This was his effort in promoting the profession in the country to compete with the imports. Since this was not constitutionally possible, this idea passed into history.

The Tucker ware made during the 11-year span is quite scarce, but still collectible. Occsionally a piece will turn up in a flea market or show, moderately priced, as the owners do not know its origin or value. The best education in this area might be had by going to the State Museum in Harrisburg, Pa., as there you will find a collection of many pieces. The Philadelphia Museum had an exhibit of Tucker about 12 years ago. It is considered by most to be the finest early American china and porcelain, and therefore the most desirable to collect.

Meyers Studio, Inc.

Early porcelain

The Tucker Company in Philadelphia was one of the first American pottery manufacturers (ca. 1826) able to compete with European companies in quality as well as price. The pieces shown here are from the collection of Philip Hammerslough.

A verse for today...

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.—MATT. 7:18, 20

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: As the National Republican Convention was held in Miami Beach, Florida, and the National Democratic Convention will be soon in the coming in Chicago, this youth would like to express what he feels to be one of the most important issues of this election that is perhaps being overlooked by some.

As I look back over the last few years, what I have read in the newspapers, what I have heard in school, and in traveling, one thing stands out in my mind: the disunity, and dissatisfaction of the people of this nation toward so many issues. As I look around me I now see the feelings of so many. While the news commentators and television networks and newspapers build up the convention now in progress I observe an atmosphere of what the Alka-Seltzer people call "the blahs." A passiveness if you please. I would venture to say that a good part of the enthusiasm of this campaign has been from the younger people of the country.

The question I am concerned with now is what will be the attitude and feelings of the people come November. To what avail will this election be if in a year we are no better off, or no happier.

What so many youths like myself have been trying to do is get people interested in the situation, in the candidates, and in the issues, for we find an educated vote much more helpful than the condemning of a government and taxes. If people would look around for themselves, and decide for themselves who is best, and what is best, I feel that this election year can be a wonderful happening for this nation. But if we listen only to those around us, and vote for the most popular simply for that reason, without knowing what we are voting for, I fear we shall again find ourselves unhappy.

How about you? Do you care enough? Constructively?

Bill F. Pennington
Emporia, Kan.

E. D. C.: I agree with Bill entirely that a great deal of the public attitude toward the American presidential election is still "Blah!" I hope with him that the candidates, and all the rest of us, can clarify the issues so the people will have a real choice. The nominating process is certainly imperfect, but it would be a bold observer who would deny that Richard Nixon represents the majority view of the Republican Party today. In all probability, the Democrats will have a similar consensus in Hubert Humphrey, but we will see. Americans should not reject these candidates, but study them. The Presidency of the United States is not an office to be ignored. Citizens must do the best they can. Frustration is not solution. Bill has made a fine appeal.

FAMILY FEATURES

Famous faces of Britain

By Diane T. Bridgwater
London

"Six Famous Portraits in 15 Minutes" says the leaflet by the door. It would require, however, great strength of will to rush past all the other portraits on the way—for this is a museum to linger over, to visit again and again. I'm talking, of course, about the National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, just behind the better-known National Gallery. And if faces fascinate you, this is one London museum you can't afford to miss!

Here they all are—the famous and infamous, the British greats of five centuries.

This is where you go to find out what Anne Boleyn or Virginia Woolf, Samuel Pepys or even Lawrence of Arabia looked like. It's worth going even to see the modern and oft-photographed faces, for the good portrait artist captures much more than a camera ever can.

If you take the lift to the top floor, you will start in the Tudor gallery, dominated by the Holbein cartoon of Henry VIII, original drawing for the lost wall painting in the Palace of Whitehall. Be sure to note, as the leaflet tells you, the hundreds of pin-pricks used by Holbein to transfer this drawing onto the wall.

Other rooms on this floor contain portraits of the Stuarts, their successors, the Hanoverians, as well as the Jacobite Pretenders. Among the Hanoverian ministers of the Crown, Americans will be interested to see Lord North, the man who lost George III his American empire.

If you have seen the film "The Charge of the Light Brigade," you might enjoy dropping by the Britain at War section to see what the original looked like.

Above all, don't miss the marvelous portrait of Richard III, on the stairway as you leave the Tudor gallery. Some years ago novelist Josephine Tey made a convincing case for his innocence in her book "The Daughter of Time," using this very portrait as her starting point. After seeing it myself, I agree it is difficult to equate that face with the evil villain of Shakespeare's play.

The Victorians make up a rich collection, especially a little room of charming drawings, among them Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Charlotte Brontë. The three Brontë sisters feature in another portrait done by their brother Branwell. This picture was folded and kept on top of a cupboard for many years by Charlotte's husband—the fold marks are there to be seen on the canvas.

One's favorite portraits are bound to be a very personal selection, colored by one's own literary and historical interests, likes and dislikes. I doubt if any two people visiting the gallery would come up with the same list. My own favorites would have to include the Epstein busts of Maugham and Shaw and in the same section, an interesting bust of Virginia Woolf; also the Augustus John portrait of Woolf's fellow Bloomsburyite, Lytton Strachey. I would also select Augustus John's line drawing of Lawrence of Arabia; a really fascinating portrait of T. S. Eliot, full face and profile all in one; the young Lady Jane Grey; and of course that portrait of Richard III which brought me to the gallery in the first place.

So do put the National Portrait Gallery on your sight-seeing list if you are ever in London. But ignore that leaflet at the door. This gallery is worth more than 15 minutes of anyone's time!

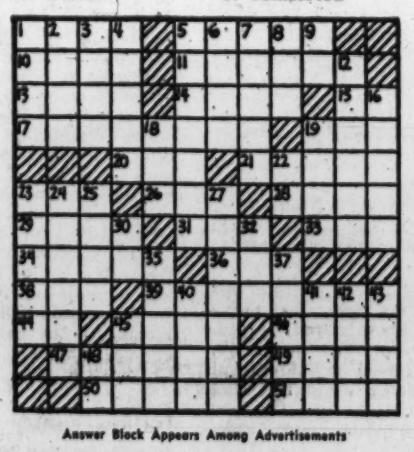
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Large umbrella
5. Steep slope
10. Fantasy
11. Establish
13. Young 14 Across
14. Matron
15. You and me
17. Guidance
19. Cistern
20. Legendary bird
21. Calif. rockfish
23. Petition
26. Ship-shaped clock
28. Finesse
29. Spare
31. Short swim
33. Southern general
34. Acknowledge
36. Born
38. Belgian commune
39. Church musician
44. Towards
45. Factual
46. One against
47. Merchant
49. One of triplets
50. Chasm
51. Weird

Down

1. Demerits
2. Mine entrance
3. Only
4. More ashen
5. Comforted
6. Steep rugged rock
7. Computer
8. Guitarfish
9. Jumbled type
12. Shade of difference
16. Commonwealth
18. Mythical lance
19. Small bottle
22. And: Latin
23. Explosion
24. Lamprey trap
25. Festive
27. Digits
30. Denial
32. Legume
35. Verbose
37. Related on the mother's side
40. Regrets
41. Regarding
42. Mix
43. Very small
45. Flap
48. Radium symbol



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Pen friends overseas

Pat W., Valparaiso, Ind., (U.S.A.) 15. Would like pen friends of a similar age interested in music, sports. She enjoys traveling and dancing.

Hiroko O., Nishinomiya, Japan, 15. Would like to correspond with an American student.

Kei-ichi J., Imazu, Japan, 14. Japanese boy would like to write to American boys of his own age.

Tim T., Oakland, Calif., (U.S.A.) 13. Tim would like pen pals of his own age from the U.S. He is interested in the planets and space travel.

Joselia G., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 19. Would like pen friends from the United States. She would like to exchange viewcards, pictures, and other items.

Mr. F. B., Amman, Jordan, 23. Would like pen pals from all over the world. His hobbies are corresponding, stamp-collecting, sports, dancing, traveling.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Quotation for today

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.—COWPER

Gallagher in The Christian Science Monitor

"The smog is solidifying!"

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

I'm SUPPOSED TO PUT A LIMIT ON THE TELEPHONE CALLS...
LISTEN... I HAVEN'T CALLED YOU IN TWO WEEKS
WELL, HEREAFTER YOU'RE LIMITED TO ONE CALL A DAY
!
?

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

Wednesday, August 21, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Democrats face Vietnam . . .

On an issue such as Vietnam, the only sound political plank for any party is one which most nearly reflects the overall sentiments of the American people. A plank which leans too broadly towards either the doves or the hawks is one which would be difficult for a candidate to follow and which might conceivably cost him the election.

If all signs are read aright, the forces which have gathered about Senators Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy strongly support planks calling for an end to the bombing of North Vietnam and some form of a coalition government in South Vietnam which would take in representatives of the Communist-led Viet Cong. The Hubert Humphrey forces have refused to go this far in repudiating the policies of President Johnson.

Under such circumstances we believe that the best plank would be one which states a general principle rather than seeks to outline specific policies. We would suggest that the Democratic Party pledge itself through its platform to sincerely, ceaselessly and, indeed, prayerfully lose no opportunity to end the war honorably and to create the conditions for so doing.

Why, someone may then ask, under such circumstances should the party not pledge itself to end the North's bombing? After all, there have been repeated hints that Hanoi would begin negotiating more seriously at Paris once this step were taken. Indeed, this newspaper has suggested that Washington test Hanoi's reaction and sincerity in this matter by halting the bombing.

Yet the situation is not a simple one. If the latest Louis Harris public opinion poll is correct, the American people are overwhelmingly opposed (by 61 to 24 percent, with 15 percent being unsure) to such a halt. They also reject Communist inclusion in a Saigon government by 52 to 27 percent. These are not facts which a national political party can lightly ignore or discount.

The best solution to the Democrats' dilemma, as many observers have pointed out, would be for the President himself to institute such a bombing halt forthwith to determine its effectiveness both on Hanoi's stance at Paris and on the military balance in Vietnam. We hope that he will. But, while awaiting such a move, the Democratic convention would best limit itself to a pledge to seek the peace sincerely and honorably.

If, as expected, Vice-President Humphrey receives the nomination, such a plank would give him the necessary leeway in his campaigning. It would not force him to repudiate his President, with whom he shares many views. But it would allow him to move onto new and perhaps more constructive ground. Overall, such a plank should strengthen the party in the nation's eyes.

. . . and themselves

As well as on Vietnam, the Democrats are going to have to pass on the gnawing problem of credentials — the right of some of their number to be in the hall as properly elected delegates.

The challenges to a number of state delegations come from two directions. First — and perhaps more significantly against the broad sweep of history — there is the challenge to those delegations from the South which, in the eyes of the challengers, still deny fair representation to blacks. Second — and more likely to provoke immediate fireworks at Chicago — there is the challenge from the supporters of Sen. Eugene McCarthy who charge dirty work (to the advantage of Vice-President Humphrey) in the selection of some state delegations.

The McCarthy people are hoping to repeat the success of the Eisenhower forces at the 1952 Republican convention — in the same hall. Then the Taft forces, which had seemed to some to have the convention sewn up, were halted in their tracks by the pinning on them of the charge of dirty work in packing the Texas state delegation with their men. Certainly if the charges brought by the McCarthy people this year can be substantiated, any delegations proven rigged should be promptly "unrigged" — and the Humphrey camp would be wise to refrain from hindering the process. But the more doctrinaire McCarthyites would harm their candidate's cause if, in the end, they and not the Humphrey camp were seen to be driven by an authoritarian zeal which simply made them bad losers.

There is in many ways much deeper meaning in the challenge to the lily-whiteness of some Southern delegations. In theory, the South will have three choices in the presidential election in November: Wallace or Nixon or the Democratic nominee. Richard Nixon has already committed himself to vying for the Southern vote with George Wallace. It is almost inconceivable that any Democratic nominee could or would outbid them. Thus Messrs. Humphrey, McCarthy, and McGovern stand to lose little in actual votes by supporting the challenge to the Mississippi delegation from the state's "loyal" — and integrated — Democrats. The "loyal" Democrats have chosen their own delegation with a realistic sense of the possible, under the wise guidance of Charles Evers and Hodding Carter. If their delegation is seated, the event is likely to be a more lasting milestone in the history books than any dispute between McCarthyites and Humphreyites within delegations.

Yet Mr. Humphrey could find himself embarrassed if the success of the "loyal" Mississippi Democrats led challengers to other Southern delegations to press their case for fairer black representation. Some of the delegates likely to be so challenged are Humphrey men. And the Vice-President has been in politics long enough to know that a high price is often paid by those who compromise their principles.

What makes runners run

The most earnest rivalry in endurance sports just now is not between miler Jim Ryun and those crowding his heels to snatch the wreath of ascendancy from him, nor between swimmer Don Schollander and the youngsters hoping to beat him this October to some of the four gold medals he won at the last Olympics. It is between those who compete under the "pain" theory of achievement and those who hold that competition is an exhilarating, painless act.

The former speak of a "pain barrier." The level of physical suffering they can tolerate, they say, determines their performance levels. At times, however, some claim to "break the pain barrier" and experience a freedom from physical penalty that surprises them.

This freedom does not surprise the second school of athletes. For them, training and competition are more mental acts than bodily. Last week, for example, on his way to Olympic training camp at Lake Tahoe, Calif., Harvard's long-distance entry Doug Hardin spoke about an "esthetic value" that makes him run. "I like to feel the wind running through my hair," he said, and described the sensation of running as "emotional expenditure through the expenditure of energy."

Roger Bannister, the first four-minute miler, referred to the same phenomenon when he told of standing on a bench before a race, struck by the beauty and perfection of nature. This emotion was expressed in his magnificent running.

That mental energy can lift athletes above physical barriers was proved at a University of Oregon spring benefit meet. The athletes were performing to help pay expenses of a seriously injured teammate. Four shot putters came up with their lifetime bests. Three men broke four minutes in the mile. Coach Bill Bowerman said of the prevailing motivation: "It was such a feeling of good will — more than I've ever seen at an athletic contest. There was a lot of something in the air. And there was one purpose — to lend support to an unfortunate young man."

How grievous it would be, with the Olympics soon before us, if athletic success were to be measured by suffering, and not to be purely an expression of joy and great beauty.

Have trailer, will travel

Interested in individualistic wanderlust? Ever thought of owning a tourist trailer? (In Britain they call them "caravans.")

With more Americans seeihg more of their country than usual these days, this worthy project is being immensely aided by the trailer business. It's booming.

Buying a trailer, or a truck-mounted camper, or even fitting out a tent-carrying hauler, won't assure the tourist that he will necessarily stray "far from the madding crowd." Some national and state parks are filled to capacity, and then some, this year. Yet for most people it is an adventure merely to acquire a vehicle which allows one to stop at campsites throughout the land and/or sleep by the roadside without benefit of hotel or motel.

Last year 132,000 travel trailers were produced, according to Mobile Home Magazine. They range from simple $1,000 models to deluxe air-conditioned jobs selling for upward of $10,000.

The average trailer owner is middle-aged. He and his wife have funds. They have leisure. They need also a bit of wanderlust, a desire to see inspiring scenery — be it the Grand Canyon, the redwoods, the Tetons, or the Everglades — to really enjoy this burgeoning tourism.

'The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable'

Drip-dry and easy-clean

Winds of change

By William H. Stringer

Ladies and gentlemen, in keeping with our weekly effort on National Ultraeducational Television (NUT), to discuss controversial topics of transcendent importance, this panel — a selection of wide-ranging opinion —will launch forth this evening on the subject: Why do young people dress as they do, including beards and long hair? Any comments?

Lefty O'Trotsky: At Columbia and Berkeley, unchecked hirsuteness is obviously a strong gesture of protest. A beard is a flying flag of revolt. Hail Guevara!

Col. Chompers Blimp: I remember you. You were one of those hairy protesters who lay down in front of the Assistant Defense Secretary's Cadillac. Let me tell you, sir, if you should lie down in front of one of my Sherman tanks, it is the last tank which you will ever lie down in front of.

* * *

Titus Square: My view, as a recent graduate from an institution of higher learning, is that when we remain unwashed, unkempt, we are locking the door, not on the Dean, but on all these modern inventions and improvements which make it so easy to dress well, look smart, keep neat.

Pansy Flowerpower: What is the value in that? When we are planting beans and growing cauliflower up there in the Sierras, on our pad, our Brook Farm thing, who needs to dress well, look smart, keep neat?

President O. Hale Columbia: There are times and places. I see what Square is driving at. Did you ever see a Civil War photograph, and note the kind of cloth in those hefty, unpressed suits and uniforms? To keep smart in those days you had to have a valet. So who kept smart?

Prof. Freudian Slipburger: A typical bourgeois discussion of middle-class ethics! Our laboratory experiments with trained moths show they will prefer an unpressed garment anytime.

Mr. Square: Let me extrapolate. Ten years ago, you had to change your razor blade with every two or three shaves. Now a super-super-deluxe blade will shave for a month. Early electric razors would not cut the down off a peach. Now they will tackle a beatnick's beard.

Knuckles Hondababy: Leather jackets don't require no pressing. Which is why we affect them.

* * *

Rev. Diogenes Sanctuary: Our draft havens make no distinction on race, creed, or dress. But I do see the point. Look at all those stay-press pants, drip-dry shirts, no-wrinkle dresses. It is as American as apple pie, if I may coin a phrase, to be cool, crisp, and collected. Just so long as General Hershey doesn't develop an asbestos, drip-dry draft card.

President Hale Columbia: But I note a peril here. These collegians who don't have to iron anything, who can shave in a trice, who can have whiter-than-white dresses in a jiffy, have too much time on their hands. First thing you know, they're running the college.

Dr. Slipburger: I must beg you to beware of Madison Avenue's motives in touting Mr. Clean. It has been amply proven that the prime, hidden-persuader reason why you clean your teeth in the morning is to attain a feeling of refreshment, nothing else.

Mr. O'Trotsky: Which simply goes to prove the shallowness of middle-class society. Can you picture Castro in a drip-dry shirt? How many baths did Karl Marx take per week? Don't answer.

Miss Flowerpower: I must say, about the young man I'm dating, that I never really noticed him until he grew a beard.

* * *

Mr. Square: I still insist that, in this modern civilization, it is incredibly simple, and quite inexpensive, to be trim. Why then go 'round looking like a fugitive from the Stone Age?

Mr. Hondababy: Yeah, but who gave anybody permission to wear a Nehru jacket? You been elected Prime Minister of India, by any chance? And how come those long chains with medallions on? Who authorized you to wear the Medal of Honor? You ask about my Iron Cross? Shucks, I won that legitimately last week in a karate rumble with the Savile Row Stylesters.

Mirror of opinion

A nasty bill

A bill is slipping through Congress which is an outrageous waste of your tax money and a danger to your lives. It is not directly a service bill, yet servicemen as taxpayers and as frequent users of the nation's highways have a big stake in it.

It is S.2658, which would allow heavier, wider and length-without-limit trucks including triple-trailers, on the interstate highways.

The American Automobile Association opposes the bill. So does the United States Conference of Mayors. So do many state highway officials. Yet so powerful are the truckers' lobbies that the Senate passed the bill and the House Public Works Committee approved it after 40 minutes of consideration.

The Department of Transportation estimates that it will require 2.8 billion dollars in highway and bridge upgrading work if every state "takes advantage" of the proposed increase in truck size limits.

That's out of the taxpayer's pockets. There is no requirement in the bill for added road taxes on truckers.

More important is the safety factor. Service people, like all automobile drivers, already have their frustrations behind big trucks. How much more dangerous will it be passing trucks so wide there are only 18 inches to spare, or having a triple-trailer practically under one's rear bumper when one is trying to keep reasonably close to speed limits.

We do not mean all trucks operate this way. But every motorist knows that many do. What he may not know is that, according to some House committee members, heavy trucks were involved in 11.6 percent of 1964's highway deaths while traveling 5.33 percent of the miles.

S.2658 is a nasty bit of business. —**The Army Times**

Indispensable

There's something vaguely reassuring about this: The National Organization of Women [N. O. W.], which is dedicated to establishing full equality for women in every field, held a meeting in Manhattan [recently]. Some members unwisely opened the windows, shutting off the air conditioning, and the heat grew unbearable. So the N. O. W. women had to call in a handyman to close the windows and get the air conditioner functioning again.

Makes a fellow feel a little more secure, somehow.—**Chicago's American**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

'New politics'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There is one important qualification of Gov. Spiro Agnew for the second highest post in the land that seems to be generally overlooked. Ethnically, he is a representative of that very large segment of our population that stems from the southern and eastern European immigration that reached our shores between 1880 and 1915: Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Jews, Yugoslavs, Poles, Lithuanians, Czechs and Slovaks, Russians and Ukranians, Hungarians and Romanians. It is estimated that these first-generation immigrants, with their second- and third-generation descendants, account for a fourth of our total population.

Unlike earlier arrivals (the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians of the 1840's and 1850's), this group, which for a time suffered heavily from discrimination, had never received the top recognition of a national ticket. In Governor Agnew, who rose from the ranks by his own efforts, aided only by the boundless opportunity that America offers to all who choose to accept it, many people of southern and eastern European extraction will recognize themselves.

His selection for the vice-presidential post gives us good reason to hope that in the very near future all traces of ethnical and racial discrimination may be erased, and all Americans, whatever their origin, be judged on the basis of their individual abilities and achievements.

Glen Ridge, N.J. **Mario Pei**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

With the selection of Spiro Agnew as his running mate the depth of Mr. Nixon's new image will be questioned—and rightly so. Mr. Nixon established valid criteria for the selection of a vice-president: a man who could assume the presidency; a man capable of handling urban problems; and, a man who could work with Mr. Nixon. Rockefeller, Lindsay, and Percy fit these criteria.

Mr. Nixon's selection of Governor Agnew, who apparently doesn't square with the candidate's own criteria, raises doubts about his new image and concern that his principles are really platitudes and his confident, lofty political stance is a cover for duplicity.

In an era of fabricated character and political cynicism generated by deceptive and furtive public officials it is essential for a responsible public and press to strip the real from the false image, particularly when the man in question could well be the next president of the United States.

Granville, Ohio **John Phillips Resch**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

That Hubert Humphrey is a man of peace is evidenced by his record. He proposed and fought for the Peace Corps, the Food for Peace program, the United States Arms and Disarmament Control Agency; he sponsored and led the fight for the Senate ratification of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

There was no stronger voice in the Johnson administration than his on the issues of civil rights, civil liberties, education, housing, and the problems of the underprivileged. He advocated the Marshall Plan for the cities and supported the Kerner Report on Civil Disorders.

Hubert Humphrey's philosophy and approach to government epitomizes much of the thinking of the so-called "new politics" which today's youth is seeking. He looks forward and not backward and always has advocated change. Thus, when many liberals turned their backs on Americans for Democratic Action, he stood up and was counted as its chairman.

Frank E. Karelsen
Member of the National Board of Americans for Democratic Action
New York

To The Christian Science Monitor:

With the nomination of Richard M. Nixon as Republican candidate for President of the United States a fresh breeze of clear thinking and leadership has once again come back to the American scene.

The sad spectacle of a first ranking military power stalemated by a fourth-rate nation such as North Vietnam is a tragic one indeed. Our brave men fight on in the greatest tradition of American courage and valor while Washington has failed to provide either the leadership or explanations necessary to justify this war. The result has been chaos at home: draft card burners, riots, and all the signs of a nation disillusioned with itself, its heritage and its goals.

I am confident that Mr. Nixon will either honorably get us out of that war, or win it—and more importantly provide the necessary leadership which has been so terribly lacking in the past administration, to accomplish the task.

Chapel Hill, N.C. **Alexander B. Carver**

Indian game

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is coincidental that Mr. Gewecke's article entitled "Cricket has long history in United States" appeared in your publication on a day when this writer had consulted the Britannica article on lacrosse.

When Mr. Gewecke describes cricket as the "longest continually played sport on the North American continent," he disagrees with that authoritative source. Specifically, the six nations of the Iroquois were playing lacrosse or "bagataway," in what is now New York and the Province of Ontario, prior to the arrival of Columbus in 1492.

In addition, Michiganders understand that the Indian assault on Ft. Mackinac, while under British command, was initiated after the tribe had gathered for such a game.

As is often said of the Island of Manhattan —give it back to the Indians.

Dearborn, Mich. **James Scott**